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The Hongkong Telegraph

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"The People of This Country Cannot Yet Realise The Extent or Imminence of the Threat Impending Against Us," Premier Warns, As He Reveals— COMMONS DEBATE WAS HELD AGAINST WISHES OF ARMY



CAPTAIN WARBURTON-LEE the heroic commander of the Hardy, killed in action in Narvik Bay.

Pungent Queries

Mr. Attlee Severely Critical Of Govt.

LONDON, May 7 (Reuter).—Taking part in the House of Commons debate, Mr. C. R. Attlee, the Labour Opposition Leader, began by warmly paying tribute to the fighting forces, including the French and Norwegians. He expressed sympathy with the people of Norway and also expressed his admiration of the skill with which the difficult evacuation was carried out.

"We had an experience of it in the last war and it was rendered far more difficult by the air arm. It was a wonderful feat of arms, but after all it is retirement."

Over-Optimistic

"The Prime Minister's speech on Thursday was over-optimistic and over-complacent. Mr. Churchill's speech was far too optimistic. It is no use the Prime Minister telling us not to come to hasty conclusions. There are many very hasty conclusions in these speeches."

"The Prime Minister asked us to suspend judgment. I think it is very difficult, in the light of events, to say that this campaign has been to our advantage as the Premier said on Thursday. To-day the Prime Minister stuck a different note, a good deal more of cause and explanation."

"No-one wishes to give the handle to the enemy, but we have a service and a duty to the nation to examine the events that have occurred. We have to face facts. We are not afraid to face facts."

Extraordinarily Ill-Advised

"High hopes had been raised in the speeches of Ministers, in the press and over the wireless. I think it extraordinarily ill-advised that people should have had their spirits raised by accounts which encouraged them to imagine that everything was going wonderfully well. I think they should have been given more guidance."

"We are paying the penalty because after the great expectations, there is a natural disappointment."

"We realise that we must bear in mind the requirements of larger strategy, but this was never intended to be a mere up-and-down expedition."

"The general view is given that Germany had at last put his head out to be hit and that there was a chance here of the campaign opening out. Hence there is widespread disappointment."

No Initiative Or Planning

"It is sad that in this war there has never been initiative from our side and no real planning in anticipation of possible strokes against us."

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

NAZI TROOPS IN TRONDHEIM



FIRST PHOTOGRAPH published in Hongkong of the German entry into Trondheim. Photograph, received by air mail from London, shows German soldiers standing easy in the street of the southern Norwegian seaport.—Copyright.

WE MAY SOON BE FACED BY WAR OF MOST VIOLENT FORM, BRITONS ARE TOLD

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST NIGHT WAS ONE OF THE MOST DRAMATIC MEMBERS HAVE EVER HEARD.

He made no apologies for the Allied withdrawal from southern Norway, which he admitted was a reverse.

IN THE COURSE OF THE SPEECH, MR. CHAMBERLAIN REVEALED TO MEMBERS THAT THE DECISION TO PERMIT THE DEBATE ON NORWAY HAD BEEN MADE IN THE FACE OF OPPOSITION FROM THE CABINET'S MILITARY ADVISERS, WHO WARNED THAT, IN PERMITTING THE DEBATE "WE WERE GIVING OURSELVES HOSTAGES TO FORTUNE" AND ADVISED THE GOVERNMENT IN THE MOST SOLEMN TERMS AGAINST THE ADVISABILITY OF SUCH A DEBATE.

The British forces had to be withdrawn from southern Norway because they were in grave danger, owing to the overwhelming superiority of the Germans on land and in the air.

REACTION IN SWEDEN

The Premier deplored the reaction in Sweden. The campaign would be continued elsewhere in Norway.

"A large part of Norway is not in German hands, the Norwegian King and Government are still on Norwegian soil and they will rally round the remainder of the Norwegian forces to carry on the fight against the invader," said the Premier.

"In this, we shall be at their side."

"I retain complete confidence in our ultimate victory, but I am bound to say that I do not think the people of this country yet realise the extent or the imminence of the threat impending against us."

"If we are wise we shall learn many useful lessons from Norway."

NO TIME FOR BICKERING

Mr. Chamberlain warned the nation against bickering. "We have no time for quarrels among ourselves when we may presently be faced with war in a most violent form, directed against this country," he said.

There is no division in the Cabinet, the Premier announced, and added that he would not hesitate to go outside the political field in order to find new Ministers if he thought they would serve the public interest.

Continuing his explanation to the House of Commons regarding the withdrawal from central Norway, Mr. Neville Chamberlain referred to the gibes made at him for recently saying that Hitler had missed the bus.

He pointed out that he said this before the Germans entered Norway, and it referred to Hitler not attacking the Allies at the beginning of the war when he was ready and the Allies were not.

"While I am completely confident of ultimate victory, the people of this country cannot yet realise the extent or imminence of the threat impending against us," said the Premier.

Hostages To Fortune
Mr. Chamberlain added that in this debate we were giving hostages to fortune because military advisers had advised them in the most solemn terms against the advisability of such a debate. Such a proposition was not possible in a democratic country.

There was no division in the Cabinet, he said.

Continuing his address, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"I believe it was right to make the attempt and equally right to withdraw the troops when it was clear that the plan would not succeed (Cheers)."

"Failure was due to two facts: (1) our inability to secure aerodromes

ITALIAN TENSION RELAXED?

Negotiations To Be Resumed

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, May 7 (UP).—A sign of relaxation in the tension between Britain and Italy is seen in the announcement to-day that Mr. Edward Playfair, an official of the British Treasury, has returned to Rome to resume negotiations for the clearing agreement.

It is assumed that he will bear fresh proposals.

The "United Press" report suggesting that Britain has asked Italy to define her position regarding war, and has requested an answer before May 16 have been officially denied here.

Bulgarian Calm

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

SOFIA, May 7 (UP).—German and Italian reports of the concentration of Turkish troops on the Bulgarian and

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

LATEST

Air Defence Exercises

Egypt Starts Testing Her Precautions

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ALEXANDRIA, May 7 (UP).—Air defence exercises throughout Egypt began at noon to-day, and will last for a week, with the object of testing the country's air defences both active and passive, and to accustom the population to carry on their duties under war conditions.

The Allied fleet is co-operating with the Army, Air Force and A.R.P. authorities.

A.R.P. workers will be on the alert day and night for the whole period and the public have been advised of the enforcement of complete blackouts with severe penalties for failing to observe the regulations.

New Minister To Iceland

LONDON, May 7 (Reuter).—

Following Iceland's desire to establish direct diplomatic representation with Britain, His Majesty the King has appointed Mr. Charles Howard Smith to be Minister at Reykjavik. He was formerly Minister at Copenhagen.

Death Of Mr. George Lansbury GREAT POLITICIAN & ARDENT PACIFIST

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, May 7 (UP).—The death occurred to-day of Mr. George Lansbury, the veteran Labour Member of Parliament and famous pacifist.

His Career

George Lansbury, the British Socialist, was born in February 1859, in Suffolk where his father was engaged on a railway contract. Apart from a year that he spent as a settler in Queensland with his wife and young family he lived in the east of London where he built up a business as a timber merchant. In Poplar he held every local office—guardian, borough councillor, mayor and county

councillor. He was the founder of the first poor law labour colony at Laindon, Essex, and of the Hollisley Bay colony and the children's home of the Poplar Guardians. He signed the minority report of the Poor Law Commission in 1905.

Keenly interested in politics from boyhood, he was at first a Radical, but later joined the Independent Labour party. In 1910 he was elected as Labour M.P. for Bow and Bromley. A stormy petrel, he made a scene in the House in June, 1912.

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

May Compel Taxpayers To Lend Money

FINNS ARE ACCUSED

Deliberate Sabotage Alleged By Soviets

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

MOSCOW, May 7 (UP).—In a three column editorial, the "Pravda" accuses the Finnish High Command of wanton violation of the terms of the peace pact, and also with deliberate destruction of industrial property and territories ceded to the Soviet Union.

Photographs accompanying the editorial illustrate the shambles left at Keysholm, where machines have been destroyed and cellulose and paper plants dismantled.

Subtle Premeditation

Alleging that material evidence proves that the explosions in the plants were caused internally, the editorial charges that a barbarian horde operated in some places, while elsewhere the wreckers worked with subtle premeditation.

Further, it charges that the Finns removed all vital accessories from the plant before they placed more than a thousand pounds of explosives.

DENOUNCE TREATY!

Action Against Japan Urged By Home Body

Disturbed

The China Association, he continued, was somewhat disturbed by a report that there is an Anglo-Japanese agreement under which part of the Chinese silver, which up to now have been in safe keeping in the British Concession, will be employed to relieve the distress caused by floods.

Part of the silver will be deposited in a neutral bank.

"The approval of this plan by the Chinese and American Governments is essential," he said, "as we are convinced that the agreement, which was reached without their full approval, will be denounced as a whole by the British community in China and condemned by public opinion in this country."

"No one, for a moment, could accept the view that the relief of distress in North China, caused largely by the Japanese, had no economic significance or that the expenditure of part of the silver on that object, and the immobilisation of the remainder, was without significance to the general Chinese currency position."

Not Genuine Re-Opening

He said that the promised re-opening of the Yangtze and Nanjing, though better than nothing, would mean very little.

The committee, he said, continually pressed for a full and genuine re-opening to trade above the Nanjing.

"There is ample evidence that access to this place is allowed to Japanese traders," he continued.

Referring to the Wang Ching-wei regime, he said: "The creation of these puppet administrations has been

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

See Back Page For Further Late News

MAGAZINE PAGE

ENTERTAINMENTS

Hepburn is returning to the screen

KATIE HEPBURN, who retired from Hollywood with her ears singing in 1938, is going back.

She held her head high when the Independent Motion Picture Theatre Proprietors published the charge that she was "box-office poison."

She still asked £30,000 a picture. Now she's going back, she'll get more. She has sold her play, "The Philadelphia Story" (for which she paid £3,000), for £15,000. And herself for another £20,000. The cameras grind in June.

Query: Why was Hepburn "box-office poison"? A: Because she stepped out of character. All the clever fellows who make pictures saw her as a great actress—a sort of female Paul Muni—which she may be.

But the public paid to see her as Katie Hepburn. For films, she could act her russet curls white and flare her nostrils like a Derby winner. It didn't count unless the part let her be herself. She was Hepburn "the queer one." That's what they paid to see.

It's the same with Elisabeth Bergner. Most every day I pray Mr. Shaw won't let her be his screen Saint Joan.

COME what may, Clive Brook is determined to get into naval uniform. There is now quite some considerable doubt about the Grut Spee film, "Death of the Raider."

Already there is the documentary "For Freedom," with the British officers playing their actual battle parts.

But if Mr. Brook can't be Admiral Sir Henry Harwood, he'll be the captain commanding the light cruiser escorting a fleet of merchantmen across the North Sea in "Convoy," which British studios are now making.

One sentence in the synopsis of the story makes me angry. It says: "Embittered by an unhappy marriage, the captain's task is made more difficult by the presence of the convoy of a young lieutenant who—before the war—had come between him and his wife."

I'm the mug. I thought that the one good thing you could say about the war was that it had done away with the need in pictures for old, hack situations like that.

Or maybe the script man wrote it out of force of habit.

JUST as eager for a uniform as Mr. Brook is Mr. Niven. After four months' waiting, he has got a commission in the Rifle Brigade. Two pips. His part will take longer to play.

BY the way, Anna Neagle to be teamed with Cary Grant in "Tree of Liberty."

Davis to be Sarah Bernhardt. Michael Stoller, singing footman in "Me and My Gal," sang well enough to get a job with the opera. He's in "Seven Opers," backing up Michael Redgrave.

Spencer Tracy-Mickey Rooney will sequel "Boy's Town." George Formby has cancelled all stage contracts "to leave himself free to play his banjulele to the troops."

Hildy Glyder, who made the current hit song, "Oh, Johnny, Oh," popular twenty-three years ago, is now honey mooning in California with Dave Goldman. She was previously Mrs. Harry Weldon. The Dietrich will get glamour and Vic McLaglen in "Seven Sinners" (Seven? I didn't think Doree could be bad) . . . June (Four

WAR CHANGES IN OUR LANGUAGE

WE are using quite a number of words which, only a few months ago, most people would not have understood—or if they had understood them, would have given a different meaning.

"WARDEN" used to conjure up the Governor of a U.S. gaol as represented on the films. Now, if we hear the word, we think of the man or woman who tells us that our "black-out" (another war word) is imperfect.

"POOL" is an adjective for petrol or other commodities which are doled out by controllers and have lost their familiar brand names.

"EVACUEE" is a genuine new war word formed from "EVACUATION" which is here used in a different sense from its former one. We coined this word in Hongkong for the people who came down from Shanghai during the early days of the Sino-Japanese War.

The most popular of the new words coming from Germany is "BLITZKRIEG," much more used than its translation, "lightning war." "ERSATZ" (substitute) familiar in 1914-18, has been revived now. It has such a bad name in Germany that the Nazi Government discourages its use. "CONCHIE" and "RATIONS" are both words from last war. The latter is again being pronounced "rashuns," with the short "a" instead of "rayshuns," which is considered more correct, and is used in the Services.

Some of the war words are not particularly desirable additions to the language. Perhaps after the war English will be "DECONTAMINATED"—another wartime term meaning, as applied to streets, houses, and goods, freed from contamination by gas.

INANITY FARE



When Sir John got the invitation To be Minister of Information, He remarked: "It looks to me As easy as B.B.C."

HE NEVER TOLD HIS PARENTS OF HIS EXPLOITS

SQUADRON LEADER KENNETH CHRISTOPHER DORAN, who became the first air hero of the Allies, is reported missing.

He was awarded a bar to his Distinguished Flying Cross on January 30, the first time this distinction has been accorded a British flier since hostilities began last September.

Young Doran—he is only 26—was awarded the flying cross by King George last November in recognition for leading the successful attack on German naval bases at Wilhelmshaven and Brunsbuettel on September 4, less than 36 hours after Great Britain declared war on Germany.

Britain announced that direct hits with bombs had been made on a German battleship at Wilhelmshaven and that another warship was attacked at Brunsbuettel.

In describing the Wilhelmshaven raid, Doran said:

"We reached Wilhelmshaven after two hours of flying. We could see a German warship taking on stores from two tenders at her stern. We could see some washing hanging on a line but undaunted by this, we proceeded to bomb the battleship.

"Flying at 100 feet above mast height, all three aircraft in the flight converged on her. I flew straight ahead. The pilot of the second craft came across from one side, and the third crossed from the other side.

"When we flew on top of the battleship we could see the crew running fast for their stations. We dropped our bombs. The second pilot, flying behind saw two hit. We came around and the ship's pom-pom guns began to fire as we headed for home."

The exploit for which Doran was awarded the bar to his flying cross was the leadership of a reconnaissance flight of nine Bristol Blenheim bombers which encountered a group of Messerschmitt 110 "destroyer" planes over the North Sea. One of the British bombers was shot down, but their fire downed one German plane and damaged two others.

DORAN, a handsome, mustached officer, is so modest that, according to his mother, he refused to wear his uniform while home on leave. He never told his parents of his exploits and the announcements of his decorations surprised them both.

Born at Leicester, Doran was educated at St. Albans school, and he enlisted as a private in the Territorial Army in 1932.

He was commissioned in the Royal Air Force in December, 1935, promoted to pilot officer ten months later and was advanced to flying officer in May, 1938.

In March, 1939, Doran was made an acting flight lieutenant and was raised to a squadron leader in December of last year.

On February 1, he was awarded a bar to the D.F.C. for leading a formation of bomber aircraft which was attacked by Messerschmitts over the North Sea.

Two fighter aircraft were compelled to break off the fight. A third was shot down in flames into the sea and the remainder eventually abandoned the attack.

Although one British aircraft was lost and a second had to return to the base, Doran led the remaining aircraft 130 miles further to his objective.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"I wish you'd watch what papers you give me to sign—this is the third time this week I've committed myself to prison!"

How Poland's £21,000,000 of Gold was Saved

ON September 28, 1939, thirty-one tired, dirty, unshaven men lined up with other refugees to wait their turn for free soup and bread at a charity soup kitchen at the Gare de l'Est, in Paris.

One of them had in his pocket a receipt for £21,000,000 worth of gold, which the party had just handed over to the Bank of France.

That receipt was a symbol of perhaps the greatest victory over Hitler that has yet been achieved in this war.

The story begins 23 days before, in Warsaw, which was at that time being threatened by the huge mechanized Nazi army, that was ever coming nearer. The Polish Government was busy leaving the capital for its brief stay in Lublin, and the city, already under shell fire, was preparing for its gallant but hopeless resistance.

Colonel Adam Koc, former Polish Finance Minister, paid a visit that night of September 5 to the Bank of Poland and to the Finance Ministry to ask what arrangements had been made for the transfer of the gold of the Government's gold reserve. As he had suspected,

It is not true that Hitler's conquest of Poland was an unqualified victory, for it failed to attain one of its principal objectives—the capture of the gold reserve of the Polish Republic.

How the £21,000,000 of bullion was transferred from the Bank of Warsaw to the Bank of France is one of the greatest thrills of this war.

nothing had been done. All was confusion. The Government had left without the gold.

SO Koc took upon himself the responsibility of ordering and organizing the removal of the gold to France before the city fell. He had no legal standing, no transport, the country was over-run with German spies and saboteurs, constantly down over by Nazi aircraft, and was soon to fall a prey to the advancing armies of the Fuehrer.

Koc telephoned to Colonel Ignacy Matuzewski, also a former Finance Minister under Pilsudski, and put the problem to him.

ONE hour later Matuzewski reported to Koc at the bank. With him he brought 10 volunteers, soldiers, clerks, mechanics—all mere boys.

The lads were sent out to find transport, while Koc and Matuzewski worked out possible routes to the Rumanian frontier. The search for transport seemed hopeless. Every available bus or lorry had been commandeered for war purposes or for evacuation. Only five derelict, creaking, worn-out buses, which nobody had thought worth removing from the garages, could be begged, borrowed, or stolen.

By the time these five wrecks had lumbered up to the bank the two leaders had decided that the best plan was for the convoy to set out eastward for Brest-Litovsk, then strike southward for the frontier.

Only £5,000,000 worth of the gold could be accommodated in the five derelict buses. It was decided that this amount should be taken immediately and, if possible, a return journey could be made for the remainder. As soon as the bullion was aboard, Matuzewski took his seat in the leading bus and the expedition set out. Koc was left behind to deal with further arrangements.

for along it. Twenty more volunteers were ready, too.

So the enlarged convoy set out on its 470-mile trek.

Soon Nazi spies found the new route and were doing all they could to stop the convoy. Enemy aircraft hovered above. But the convoy travelled only by night. Bridges were mined and the buses had constantly to discover new ways. Roads had been bombed to pieces. Frequent breakdowns occurred. But on the evening of September 13 the last bus arrived in the town of Slatina on the Rumanian frontier—arrived two hours ahead of schedule.

Here a train was waiting, thanks to arrangements Koc made by wire from Warsaw. The gold was immediately loaded on to it. The train thundered over the bridge that led into Rumania. And 30 minutes later the bridge blew up.

The Gestapo had set their time-bomb too late.

AT Constantza, the Rumanian Black Sea port, the gold was put aboard the American oil-tanker Eocene, skippered by an Englishman, Captain R. E. Brett. There was a hitch when the crew deserted. They had been bribed by the Germans or frightened at the thought of submarines. But the Poles combed the docks and taverns and got together a new crew, by threats or by persuasion.

Soviet Russia was by this time invading Poland, and there were Red submarines, warships, and planes to be avoided, as well as German agents, but the Eocene got through quite safely to Istanbul. Here the officials demanded £2,000 in cash to pay for a special train with guards. They suggested that the money could come out of the hoard of gold, but Matuzewski refused, declaring that he had no authority to touch it.

An American oil company came to the rescue and lent them the required amount of money.

On the train set out from Scutari (on the other side of the Bosphorus from Istanbul) on an uneventful journey to Beirut, in Syria, where the gold was transferred to French cruisers. Most of this story is told in "The Polish Gold," by Robert Westerbly and R. M. Low, published by Methuen at 3s.

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Sir Neville Henderson

INSTALMENT 15

HITLER POSTPONES the WAR

With the Soviet pact in his pocket Hitler became jubilant and truculent. He was prepared to show the world what his army and air force would do if he did not get his way in the Polish dispute.

To-day Sir Neville Henderson, Britain's Ambassador in Berlin until the outbreak of war, tells how dramatic moves to save the peace were made by Britain, and how Hitler, with preparations for an invasion of Poland apparently complete, hesitated...



Sir Neville Henderson

At the moment on August 22 when Herr von Ribbentrop was preparing to fly to Moscow, I received instructions to convey without delay a personal letter from the Prime Minister to Herr Hitler.

An interview was arranged for me with Hitler for the following day at Berchtesgaden, and I left Berlin at 9.30 a.m. on August 23.

I reached Salzburg about mid-day, and I had my first audience with Hitler at Berchtesgaden at 1 p.m.

The three main points of the Prime Minister's letter were:—

- (1) Insistence on the determination of His Majesty's Government to fulfil their obligations to Poland.
- (2) Their readiness, if a peace atmosphere could be created, to discuss all the problems at issue between our two countries, and
- (3) Their anxiety, during a period of truce, to see immediate direct discussion initiated between Germany and Poland in regard to the reciprocal treatment of minorities.

Hitler's reply, which was no less uncompromising than I had anticipated, was to the effect that Great Britain's determination to support Poland could not modify his policy.

Fuehrer gives me his reply

He was prepared to accept even a long war rather than sacrifice German national interests and honour, and if Great Britain persisted in her own measures of mobilisation he would at once order the mobilisation of the whole of the German forces.

At my first interview with him on that day, Hitler was in a mood of extreme excitability. His language as regards the Poles and British responsibility for the Polish attitude was violent, recriminatory and exaggerated.

He referred, for instance, to 100,000 German refugees from Poland, a figure which was at least five times greater than the reality.

At my second interview, when he handed me his reply, he had recovered his calm but was not less obdurate. Everything was England's fault.

She had encouraged the Czechs last year and she was now giving a blank cheque to Poland. No longer, he told me, did he trust Mr. Chamberlain.

He preferred war, he said, when he was fifty to when he was fifty-five or sixty.

He had himself always sought and believed in the possibility of friendship with England.

He now realised, he said, that those who had argued the contrary had been right and nothing short of a complete change in British policy towards Germany could ever convince him of any sincere British desire for good relations.

My last remark to him was that I could only deduce from his language that my mission to Germany had failed and that I bitterly regretted it.

I flew back from Berchtesgaden to Berlin the same evening.

I had, in fact, little hope that either the Prime Minister's letter or my own language to Hitler, however direct and straightforward, would give him pause.

The Russian pact had, I felt, created in his opinion a situation which was favourable to his designs and I believed his mind to be definitely made up.

Though he spoke in a Neronic vein of his artistic tastes and of his longing to satisfy them, I derived the impression that the corporal of the last war was even more anxious to prove what he could do as a conquering Generalissimo in the next.

What the world or Germany might suffer was of no consequence so long as his lust to show what he, as leader of Germany, could do was satisfied.

More than once he repeated to me that if he had been Chancellor of Germany in 1914, she would never have lost that war in 1918. Nevertheless the visit to Berchtesgaden may after all have postponed the disaster for a week.

Ribbentrop flew back to Germany with the signed Russo-German Agreement and Hitler returned to Berlin on the night of August 24.

I have, as I have mentioned earlier, some reason to believe—that the order for the German Army to advance into Poland was actually issued for the night of August 25.

It is difficult otherwise to find justification for the various orders and arrangements which came into force on August 26 and 27.

In the afternoon of August 25 itself, all telephone communication between Berlin and London and Paris was unexpectedly cut off for several hours.

Why he hesitated

The celebrations at Tannenberg were cancelled on the 25th, and the Party Rally at Nuremberg on August 27; all naval, military and air attaches at Berlin were refused permission to leave the city without prior authority being obtained from the Ministry of War.

All German airports were closed from August 26, and the whole of Germany became a prohibited zone for all aircraft except the regular civil lines. All internal German air services were also suspended.

Moreover, as from the 27th a system for the rationing of food-stuffs and other commodities throughout Germany came into force.

That this latter and—for the public—a depressing measure should have been adopted prior to the outbreak of war can scarcely be explained, except on the assumption that war should actually have broken out on August 26.

The fact may well be, as I imagine it was, that Hitler had had in consequence of the Prime Minister's letter one last hesitation and countermanded the orders to his army, whereas the other arrangements were allowed to proceed unchecked.

But it was not the horrors of war or the thought of dead Germans which deterred him.

He had unlimited confidence in the magnificent army and air force which he had recreated, and he was

certainly not averse to putting them to the test so far as Poland was concerned.

Asked to fly to London

In two months, he told me, the war in the East would be ended and he would then, he said, hurl one hundred and sixty divisions against the Western Front, if England was so unwise as to oppose his plans.

His hesitation was due rather to one final effort to detach Britain from Poland.

Be that as it may, at about 12.45 on August 25, I received a message to the effect that Hitler wished to receive me at the Chancellery at 1.30 p.m. At that meeting he made to me the verbal communication which has already been published in the White Paper on the outbreak of war.

Briefly put, Hitler's proposals therein dealt with two groups of questions: (a) the immediate necessity of a settlement of the dispute between Germany and Poland, and (b) an eventual offer of friendship or alliance between Germany and Great Britain.

My interview with Hitler, at which Herr von Ribbentrop and Dr. Schmidt were also present, lasted on this occasion over an hour.

The Chancellor spoke with calm and apparent sincerity. He described his proposals as a last effort, for conscience sake, to secure good relations with Great Britain, and he suggested that I should fly to London myself with them.

I told His Excellency that, while I was fully prepared to consider his course, I felt it my duty to tell him quite clearly that my country could not possibly go back on its word to Poland.

However anxious we were for a better understanding with Germany, we could never reach one except on the basis of a negotiated settlement with Poland.

Whatever may have been the underlying motive of this final gesture on the part of the Chancellor, it was one which could not be ignored, and with Lord Halifax's consent, I flew to London early the following morning (August 26), on a German plane which was courteously put at my disposal.

Two days were spent by His Majesty's Government in giving the fullest and most careful consideration to Hitler's message, and on the afternoon of August 28 I flew back to Berlin with their reply.

His Majesty's Government proposed the initiation of direct discussions between the Polish and German Governments, and the adoption of immediate steps to relieve the tension in the matter of the treatment of minorities.

Furthermore, they undertook to use all their influence with a view to contributing towards a solution which might be satisfactory to both parties, and which would, they hoped, prepare the way for the negotiation of that wider and more complete understanding between Great Britain and Germany which both countries desired.

Finally, after a reference to a

limitation of armaments. His Majesty's Government pointed out that, whereas a just settlement of the Polish question might open the way to world peace, failure to do so would finally ruin the hopes of a better understanding between our countries and might well plunge the whole world into war.

I did most of the talking

Could any reply have been more precise or straightforward? It made it easy for Hitler to avoid the calamity of war, if he had really wished to do so.

At 10.30 p.m. on August 28, I was received by Herr Hitler at the Reich Chancellery and handed to him this British reply, together with a German translation.

Hitler was once again friendly and reasonable, and appeared to be not dissatisfied with the answer which I had brought to him. He observed, however, that he must study it carefully and would give me a written reply the next day.

Our conversation lasted for well over an hour, and it was nearly midnight before I got back to the Embassy.

It was, I think, the only one of my interviews with Hitler at which it was I who did most of the talking. Possibly for this reason there is no account of it in the German White Paper which was published after the outbreak of the war.

I used every argument which I could think of to include him in the side of peace.

I might mention incidentally that both on that evening and the next, when I visited Hitler again and was handed his reply, nothing was left undone to enhance, or to impress me with, the solemnity of the occasion.

From the Embassy to the Reich Chancellery is a mere three or four hundred yards, but as Berlin was undergoing a week of trial black-outs, the Wilhelmstrasse was in complete darkness.

People were not hostile

A considerable but quite expressionless crowd had collected in the square, opposite the entrance to the courtyard, into which my car had to drive. Though the people were silent, they gave me no sensation of hostility.

Up to the bitter end that remained the attitude of the Berliners.

A guard of honour was drawn up in the courtyard to the right of the main door, and I was welcomed with a roll of drums.

Dr. Meisner and Bruelner, Hitler's faithful A.D.C. and body-guard, were awaiting me on the doorstep. The former remarked to me that he was glad to see that I was wearing a dark red carnation in Berlin except during the three critical days of the week which preceded Munich.

"Never again in Germany"

When I was seeing Horace Wilson off at the Tempelhof on his

return to London during that week, I had been asked by some German newspaper correspondents why I had forgotten my buttonhole.

I told them that I had not forgotten, but that I considered it to be inappropriate at a moment of such grave crisis. The story had got around and I regarded Meisner's remark as significant.

Was Hitler then preoccupied as to what the answer of His Majesty's Government would be?

But it was probably merely Meisner's own wishful thinking or preoccupation.

I wore my carnation again the next day, but, that time, as I was leaving after my interview, I told Meisner that I feared that I would never wear one again in Germany.

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TO-MORROW:

My midnight scene with Ribbentrop—Two amazing interviews—Pistol at Poland's head—My warning to Halifax.

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Crossword Puzzle

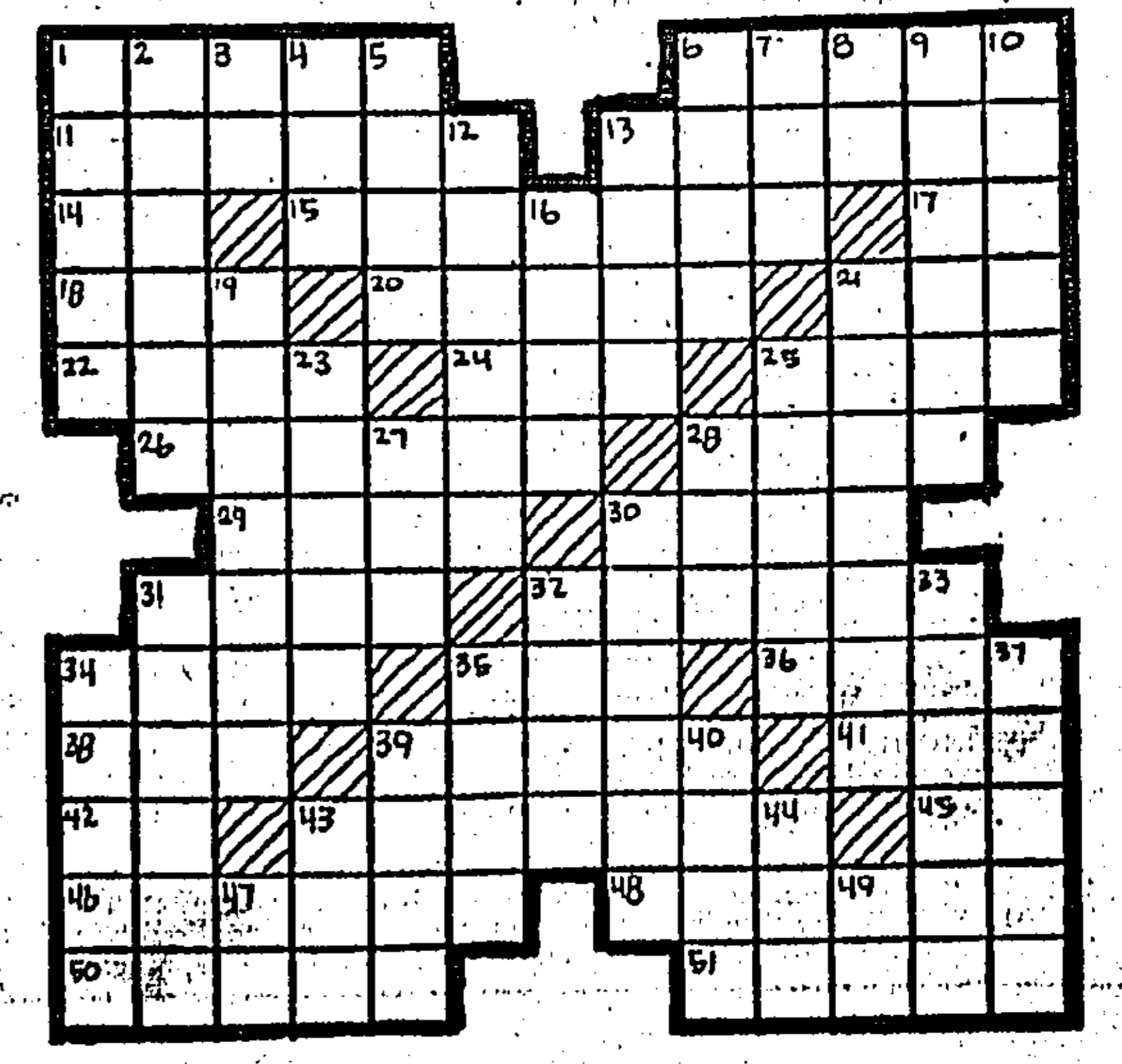
By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS

- 1—Native American
- 2—Grain
- 3—Conduct
- 4—Counterfeit
- 5—On coming of
- 6—Rejoinders
- 7—Mixed type
- 8—Prefix: three
- 9—Narrow ceilings
- 10—Sun
- 11—Smooth river
- 12—Twist
- 13—Visions
- 14—Legal wrong
- 15—Half of speech
- 16—Covering
- 17—Drambling cubes
- 18—Dramatic actor
- 19—Man's name
- 20—Gift for children
- 21—Fishes
- 22—Grass
- 23—Payments for ride
- 24—Heavy armor
- 25—Concerning
- 26—Toll
- 27—Italian river
- 28—One who displays
- 29—Machines
- 30—Unit

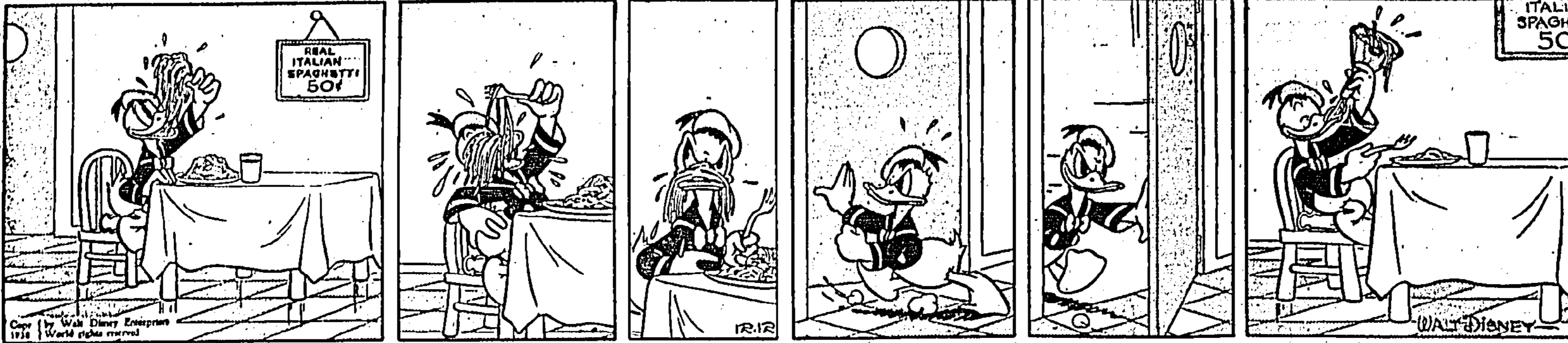
DOWN

- 1—Flesh foods
- 2—Pertaining to stars
- 3—Outlets like
- 4—Menagerie (col.)
- 5—Ours wrong
- 6—Descendants
- 7—That man of
- 8—By means of
- 9—Deliver tidings
- 10—Being transitory
- 11—Candidate defeated
- 12—Residential layers
- 13—Name
- 14—Procedura
- 15—Polish units
- 16—First away
- 17—First name of national long-jump
- 18—husband
- 19—Lowest beat
- 20—Billiard stick
- 21—Part of foot
- 22—Kind of prohibition
- 23—Affect hearing
- 24—Young salmon
- 25—Fungus cloth on
- 26—Store
- 27—Separate
- 28—23 away
- 29—Agitated air
- 30—Pace
- 31—Cats
- 32—Attention
- 33—Of the (French)
- 34—Greek "H"



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RAF Raid The RAF



THE pilots and crews of two Yorkshire R.A.F. stations have been raiding each other with leaflets.

Station No. 1—we shall call it—apparently received more publicity for its part in the raid on Sylt than Station No. 2.

Station No. 2, which is understood to have been the first to bomb the German base, didn't like this a bit.

Touch Of Irony

So it set out for Station No. 1 two days ago, and dropped leaflets on the officers' mess, ironically congratulating them on "their heroism and initiative in the Sylt bombardment."

"Reprisals" quickly followed. Printed leaflets scattered by Station No. 1 were picked up on and near Station No. 2.

A Pinch Of Sylt

"You must be frightfully jealous," read one extract. "But then you came in rather late."

"Still, it must be galling to have your thunder stolen."

"There are tales of indiscriminate bombing of mackerel in the North Sea, but we're nice and accept all these stories with a large pinch of Sylt."

"We wish you the best of luck. And when your next job is on remembrance we will always help you out. Lots of love."

'SEDUCED BY DOCTOR' CLAIM COLLAPSES

ESCORT CALLS FOR C.O.

—But Let Him Have
His Supper

DETECTIVES who arrested 22-year-old Leonard M. Cook, as a deserter outside his home in Holderness-road, Hull, let him return to the house for his supper.

Cook, a conscientious objector, was ordered to perform non-combatant duties when he appeared before a Tribunal at Leeds last October.

This he protested, would be against his conscience. On being called up by the R.A.M.C., he wrote to say that he still objected to serving.

He was then arrested and taken before a magistrate, who remanded him for an escort.

Cook was taken to the R.A.M.C. depot at Norwich.

"Leonard received his calling up papers for the R.A.M.C. before Easter," his mother said.

"Detectives first came for him a week last Tuesday when he was at work."

"They came again on Good Friday."

WOMAN'S STORY OF RIDE IN CAR

A MAN'S claim against a doctor for the alleged seduction of his 38-year-old daughter, said to have lived a "sheltered life," failed at Birmingham Assizes.

After the daughter had been cross-examined, her father's counsel dropped the case.

Judgment with costs was entered for Dr. Charles Peter Mann, formerly of Dudley-street, West Bromwich, and now serving with the Forces.

The action was brought by 70-year-old Mr. John Herbert Linford, of The Broadway, Dudley, in respect of his daughter Edith.

Mr. E. G. H. Beresford, opening, said Miss Linford had always lived at home and never been out to business.

From 1932 Dr. Mann had been the Linfords' doctor.

"Told His Mother"
In September, 1938, Dr. Mann invited Miss Linford to go out with him.

He drove her towards Kingswinford, turned into a lane and stopped the car.

It was alleged the seduction took place in the car.

and on Easter Monday, but each time he was out.

"On the last occasion they waited outside the house and arrested him as he came home. They let him get his supper and then took him to the police station."

Judge's Questions

Giving evidence, Miss Linford said when Dr. Mann first kissed her in her house she asked him "if he did that to all his patients," but he did not answer.

Mr. Justice Wrottesley: You liked him when he kissed you?—I don't know about that.

Did you really believe you were going to have a baby?—Yes.

Miss Linford said Dr. Mann told her he would not marry her, so she went to Dr. Scutter to expose him.

Mr. Justice Wrottesley: In other words, trying to frighten Dr. Mann into marrying you?—Oh, no.

Mr. Long, K.C., Miss Linford said she had "never had a young man."

Mr. Long: Did you find things a little monotonous?—Yes.

Miss Linford said she pressed Dr. Mann as to what he was going to do because "An honorable gentleman would certainly offer marriage."

She declared she did not want damages from the action.

"To Show Him Up"

Mr. Justice Wrottesley: You want to show him up?—Yes.

Mr. Long submitted that it was clearly shown that Miss Linford had suffered from hallucinations. He thought she was sincere.

The Judge: I believe she is sincere. That is the misfortune of it.

Mr. Beresford said he would not pursue the case and would submit to judgment.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary issued yesterday says: Market ruled very quiet.

Buyers
Union Insurance \$475
Docks Cum. Rts. \$21
Providents \$4.15
Trams \$17.40
Telephones (New) \$10
Sinceres \$2.30
Wm. Powell \$1 1/4
Entertainments \$7.20

Sellers
Providents \$4.35
Lands \$30 1/4
Trams \$17.00
Electric \$64 1/4
Dairy Farms \$22

Sales
H.K. Banks \$1,405/82 1/2/80
Humphreys \$8
Trams \$17.40
Star Ferries \$65
Telephones (New) \$10.10

LOCAL ESTATE

Local estate sworn under \$23,000 was left by the late Miss Justina Jessie Anderson, of Marley, Bellevue Road, Southbourne-on-Sea, Hants, who died there on March 26, 1930. An application by Mr. G. G. N. Tinson, solicitor and the lawful attorney, for sealing certified copy of probate of the will and codicil approved, has been granted.

MORE CANADIANS LAND



Some of the Canadians after disembarking at a Western port.

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12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.
12.30 Songs by Turner Layton at the Piano.
12.40 Billy Thorburn (Piano) and His Music.
1.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Harry Roy's Tiger Ragamuffins and Elsie Carlisle (Vocal).
1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.
1.45 A Variety Programme with Stanley Holloway, Cicely Courtneidge and Others.

2.15 Close Down.
2.00 Tchaikowsky—Symphony No. 6 in B Minor, Op. 74 (The "Pathétique" Symphony).
2.05 Boston Symphony Orchestra conducted by Serge Koussevitzky.
2.45 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

2.47 Tartini—Sonata for Violin and Piano ("Devil's Trill").
2.55 Studio—Two Piano Jazz Recital by Hal Lorenzo and Toby Gray.

1. Medley of old Favourites, Intro: Talk of the town; I'll see you in my dreams; My gal Sal, Hal Lorenzo; 2. Waltz Medley, Intro: After the ball; Villa; One day when we were young; Hal Lorenzo; 3. Piano Duet—Swinging a Minuet in G, Hal Lorenzo and

Toby Gray; 4. Medley, Intro: My prayer; My heart belongs to daddy; South of the border, Hal Lorenzo; 5. Two duet amours, Hal Lorenzo; 6. Piano Duet—I've got Rhythm, Hal Lorenzo and Toby Gray.

8.30 B. B. C. Recording—"Hall Variety".
Written and devised by Gale Fedrick. Production by Roy Spence.
9.00 The Organ, The Dance Band and Me.
9.15 London Relay—News Summary.

9.30 Talk on "What Oil Means To Us" recorded by Robert Byron.

10.00 Studio—"The Blagden Legend".
A Play produced by Evelyn Wood; Scene: Gladstone Castle on Christmas Eve, 1928; Cast: Colin, Master of Blagden, C. Jones; Helen, an American guest, Madeleine Van Metre; Bruce, another guest, R. Norsworthy; Elizabeth, Colin's sister, Diana Duncan; Margaret, Colin's fiancée, Minks Boas.

10.30 Billy Cotton and His Band in Dance Music.
11.00 Close Down.

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9.45 Compositions of Saint-Saens. "Samson and Delilah"—Selection, De Groot and His Orchestra; The Deluge—Prelude, Op. 45, Toscha Selgel (Violin) with Max Rabinovitch at the Piano; Softly Awakes My Heart (from "Samson and Delilah"), Maria Olezewska (Contralto) with Orchestra; Le Cygne, Marcel Mule (Saxophone) with Marcel Gaveau at the Piano.

10.00 Studio—"The Blagden Legend".
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10.30 Billy Cotton and His Band in Dance Music.
11.00 Close Down.



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HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

Stubbs Road Tel. 27778/9

The Hongkong Telegraph

Wednesday, May 8, 1940.
Wyndham St., Hongkong
Telephone: 26615

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Super "Marge"

THE once humble margarine will soon be giving itself airs. While pedants have argued about how the word should be pronounced, dietetic experts have been considering how the substance might be so raised in the scale of edibility that even in the best circles butter would never—or scarcely ever—be mentioned.

The result of these portentous deliberations is that all margarine for the table will contain vitamins A and D in the same quantity as its rationed rival. Margarine will thus enter upon the "super" stage of its career; Cinderella will go to the ball. Henceforth there can be no looking backward. In time, no doubt, butter will come to be looked upon as a margarine substitute, and a poor one at that.

This is a blow to the cows of the British Commonwealth, who have been conscientiously doing their duty. The scientific gentleman called Ersatz has given them all crumpled horns. Their well-known placid dignity on which not even the Great Heavens of Hamburg (as he calls it) has hitherto had effect, can scarcely be expected to stand the strain.

But surely, if a thing is worth doing, it is worth doing—even in wartime. Why stop at the same quantity of vitamins as is to be found in butter? Why not twice the quantity? And why not also add the vitamins which butter has not thus far been able to boast?

A great opportunity has been missed. Britain's super-"marge" might have been made super-plus, which surely would have gone far towards winning the war. For while the enemy was stupidly stuffing his guns with all the butter he could commandeer, we should have been galvanising ourselves with super-margarine enough to make us supermen and superwomen. It is not too late. As the war is still young, one confidently commends the idea to those in authority.

AN AMERICAN TALKS TO CANADIANS ABOUT THE WAR

Mr. LAWRENCE HUNT:

"Common-sense as well as Moral sense
will demand the end of our Neutrality"

I SHALL talk to you to-day simply as a plain American citizen, a neighbour, and a friend.

American neutrality in this war is Hitler's and Stalin's greatest hope—their very best chance to win. They know it, and they are employing the same technique with us as they have done with others—to bore from within, and, with the frantic aid of kindred spirits, of milkop intellectuals and demagogic politicians, to weaken our will to think and to act. If the Nazis and Communists can soften the mind and soul of America, if they can somehow keep us nervously impotent—somehow keep us neutral—they might win.

So we Americans are, in a certain sense, already in this war. And in the United States, as on the European continent, the Nazi-Communists have won a temporary advantage in their desperate struggle to destroy the way of life which you and we enjoy and cherish. They are trying with all their might and main to confuse our minds, to deaden our hearts, and to paralyse our moral driving force. To their aid have sprung the enemies within our gates.

★ ★ ★

Let us frankly admit our casualties. At the moment the Nazi-Communist propagandists in America are successful. They are now conducting an appalling "blitzkrieg" against the nerve centres of the American people.

About two months ago the Congress of the mightiest single democracy on earth, after eight weeks of hysterical indecision, finally approved a bill whereby Finland was loaned a little money to buy, if she wished, coffins to bury her dead but not arms with which to defend her liberty. So great was the hysteria of Congress that Finland's name did not even appear in that magnificent gesture of the American Republic.

Since then the Nazi-Communists, aided and abetted consciously or unconsciously by our isolationists, have mocked at England and France because they did not send a large army to Finland's aid, which, as the Finnish leaders have said, Norway and Sweden would not permit.

There have been other casualties. When the Nazis shot schoolboys in Prague as an example to other children, when they murdered Catholic priests and tortured and enslaved the inhabitants of Poland, when they threatened the same treatment to the helpless people of Norway and Sweden if they permitted an Allied army to aid Finland, there were, here and there, nervous whispers of regret. But when the British navy delayed our ships several hours, as it had a right to do under international law, some of our columnists and Congressmen shrieked with rage.

★ ★ ★

Yes, the Nazi-Communist "blitzkrieg" on American nerves has been so successful that, in fear of Hitler and of having to do anything to check his barbarians, the Congress of the United States hauled down the American flag over a great part of the waters of the world. To his lasting honour, the greatest statesman in the American Senate, Charles McNair, of Virginia, denounced this action as "the United States' 'to the verge of poltroonism' and as dishonouring our World War dead."

Many of our muddled-thinking isolationist politicians and pseudo-intellectuals who, quite unconsciously, are frantically fighting the battles of Hitler and Stalin inside America, tell the embattled democracies: "We really do hope and pray that you win so that we won't have to fight alone some day. It would be a horrible world for us if the Nazis and Communists win. God bless you. No, we won't lend you a nickel. But—God bless you, and to show how we feel about it, we'll give you lots and lots of moral support now and loads of advice if you win."

A large number of very nice, well-meaning people indulge in this hysterical nonsense. They are reminiscent of the man who got out to make a fortune by manufacturing pills to cure earthquakes.

One of the most insidious and effective tricks of our Nazi-Communist and peace-at-any-price propagandists is to portray vividly the horrors of war and then tell us that if we simply submit we can have peace. That is, we can eat and sleep and do as we are told. True, we can—

Under the title "An American Looks at the War," the "Hongkong Telegraph" recently reprinted a letter which had been contributed to the "New York Times" by an American reader, Mr. Lawrence Hunt. It was an outspoken challenge to the isolationists, a searching criticism of America's role as bystander in this war; and it created wide interest both in the United States and in this country.

One consequence was that Mr. Hunt, who is a lawyer in New York, was invited by the Canadian Club of Toronto to elaborate his views in person as their guest. His speech, delivered on April 22, was broadcast throughout Canada, and the "Hongkong Telegraph" is glad to be able to reproduce it in full for its readers.

Communism asks Jesus of Nazareth, "What have I to do with thee?" Nothing—nothing at all. But most of us have something to do with Him. Many of our religious leaders have already awakened to the Nazi-Communist peril to Christianity and to our need to "gird up our loins for righteousness' sake."

A few months ago 33 of the ablest and most honoured leaders of the Protestant Church bade us forswear an unholy neutrality. From the Vatican have come words of warning and Stalin's legions. Make no mistake about it. As this war goes on, and it must if you and we are to live as free men, one of the great causes of our entry into the war will be the Christian conscience of America.

Our moral traditions, like yours, include not only religious faith, but also a basic belief in the freedom and dignity of the individual citizen. That belief is so genuine and so deep that we permit the Catholics in our midst to abuse our patience and even to advocate the destruction of that belief. But what the Nazi-Communist propagandists forget is that we have fought for that belief in the past, we'll fight for it again, and we'll always fight for it so long as we remain free men.

We Americans know, despite the frantic falsehoods of our Anglophobes, that this freedom of the individual—freedom to think and speak and work and worship—is, by and large, part of our Anglo-Saxon civilisation—part of the inheritance which you and we have received from Old England.

The Nazi-Communist propagandists in America have taken the cue, of course, from Adolf Hitler and are concentrating some of their heaviest fire on Great Britain. It is an attack on the English-speaking peoples at their source. If Great Britain is destroyed, the other democracies in the British Commonwealth of Nations can be conquered, and America will then be isolated and ruined within her own borders.

★ ★ ★

These are grim days in my country. And yet, I believe that the United States will eventually enter this war. I am placing my bets—and advise you to do the same—on the moral traditions and the common sense of the American people.

We live, like you, under a democratic system of government. The price of democracy is high and includes for us to-day all those casualties I have mentioned. Doubt, deliberation and delay are part of the democratic process. That has meant, and will mean again, terrible waste and inefficiency. Good citizens are willing to pay that price, steep as it is, because they have faith in the ultimate moral judgments and decisions of a free people.

During these dark days, we in America are slowly—very slowly but very surely—forming our judgments and reaching our decisions about our part in the war. There will be many reasons why we shall eventually enter this war, as there were many reasons for our entry into the last war. Let us calmly take stock of the present situation.

To begin with, the moral instincts of the American people are in sound condition. The vast majority of us want you to win. We despise Hitler and Stalin and all they stand for. They have outraged both our morals and our economies. We regard them as "big time" gangsters. Naturally, we hope you can put them down in short order. But if you can't—then, for our own peace and safety, we must lend a hand!

The sober-minded people of America are gradually coming to realise that one of the chief objectives of the Nazi-Communist alliance is the destruction of the Christian religion. Hitler and Stalin have shown by their words and even more by their deeds that they have determined on a second crucifixion which, with Prussian thoroughness, will be so complete that there will be no danger to them of another resurrection.

Despite the scribbles of our literary scoundrels, we Americans are a religious people and, by and large, a Christian nation. Creeds and dogmas mean less than they once did, but the faith by which we live. The prayers and hymns and precepts of Christianity are part of our daily life. The unclean spirit of Nazi-

Communism asks Jesus of Nazareth, "What have I to do with thee?" Nothing—nothing at all. But most of us have something to do with Him. Many of our religious leaders have already awakened to the Nazi-Communist peril to Christianity and to our need to "gird up our loins for righteousness' sake."

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Well, I'll bet on Britain. "All our past proclaims our future; Shakespeare's voice and Nelson's hand." Milton's faith and Wordsworth's trust in this our chosen and chosen land. Bear us witness: come the world against her.

England yet shall stand. But, for our own sake, we Americans cannot risk our future on the betting chances of odds. The Nazi-Communist propagandists are counting heavily on those little family spats and irritations which have enlivened the 125 years of peace in Anglo-American relations. It is true that most of us Americans of British ancestry do not loudly boast of our heritage. We have gladly shared our Anglo-Saxon traditions of equal justice and ordered liberty with many fine peoples who came from other lands eager to enjoy our spiritual inheritance and our economic opportunities.

Those traditions are part of the very fabric of our nation. Magna Carta, the common law, the Bill of Rights, the King James Bible, Shakespeare and Dickens—they are the staples of our mental and spiritual life. When America's hour of decision is at hand, Magna Carta, not Mein Kampf, the King James Bible, not Karl Marx, will triumph.

Our worldly-wise friends tell us, however, that although religion, tradition and sentiment will greatly influence us, yet there must also be "hard-boiled," business-like reasons for America's entry into the war. All right. Let's see what they are.

★ ★ ★

If Hitler and Stalin win this war, American business and American labour will go down in common ruin. It took the Russo-German alliance, the partition of Poland and the invasion of Finland and Scandinavia to drive home to many of our hard-headed business men and to our idealistic liberals that the objectives and the methods of Nazi Germany and Bolshevik Russia are practically identical. Those objectives include the destruction of what Hitler calls the "pluto-democracies." The Nazi leaders have recently used the very words of their Soviet ally and are trying to delude and ensnare our labour groups with the old cry, "Workers of the world, unite!"

We know their methods. And we know, too, Hitler's betrayal of business and labour. The conclusion is that as this war goes on, both the faith by which we live, the prayers and hymns and precepts of Christianity are part of our daily life. The unclean spirit of Nazi-

of the world, the subversive forces within America will be vastly strengthened and our present economic system thereby destroyed.

Furthermore, there is a simple arithmetical fact favouring our entry into the war. The democracies are our best customers; the British Commonwealth of Nations is by far the largest. Moreover, you and we do business in the same way and run our economic systems in pretty much the same manner. There is keen competition among the democracies, but there are also understanding, good faith and mutual confidence. I am convinced that the American business man cherishes those values and will not remain neutral as he senses the growing danger to them. And the decent, intelligent labouring men, who have not succumbed to the poison of Communism, already realise that the only way to keep the Communists who knifed the German Republic, Hitler came to power, and thanks again to the Communists, Hitler is now making his supreme bid to enslave the world.

Yes, gentlemen, the common-sense, as well as the moral sense, of America will finally demand the end of our neutrality.

★ ★ ★

Twenty-five years ago to-day, at the second battle of Ypres, Canada gave renewed and glorious proof of the fighting qualities of a democracy at war. It is fitting and proper that you should take a just and solemn pride in what you did then.

Canadians should also be proud that it was a Canadian, a graduate of Toronto University, who wrote the greatest poem of that war. Indeed, it was more than a poem—it was a message to each and every one of us, the fathers, brothers, sons and friends of those who did not fear to die for God and country, and for us, the living:

"Take up our quarrel with the foe!
To you from falling hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high!
If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields."

Well—Canada's conscience is clean. You are keeping faith.

My final word to you to-day—and that it was a Canadian, a graduate of Toronto University, who wrote the greatest poem of that war. Indeed, it was more than a poem—it was a message to each and every one of us, the fathers, brothers, sons and friends of those who did not fear to die for God and country, and for us, the living:

20,000,000 IN BRITAIN

ARE BOOK READERS

—Gallup Survey

THE reading habits of the public—a subject on which there is singularly little data—have been investigated by interviewers of the British Institute of Public Opinion.

First, the interviewers asked the question, "Do you find time to read books?"

Of the representative cross-section of the adult public (over 21 years of age) questioned, 62 per cent., representative of some 19,840,000 people, said they read books.

The remaining 38 per cent., representing some 12,160,000 people, said they never read books.

The Young Read Most
The interviewers discovered that men outnumber women as readers by a margin of 4 per cent.

Young people outnumber middle-aged people by a margin of 13 per cent., and middle-aged people outnumber elderly people (50 and over) by 10 per cent.

Seventy-five per cent. of people in the higher income group read books as compared with 58 per cent. in the lower income group.

In reply to a question as to how they came by the last book they read:

35 per cent. said from a public library.

20 per cent. said from a 2d. shop library.

8 per cent. said from a subscription library.

21 per cent. borrowed last book they read.

15 per cent. bought it.

Men Buy Most
Nearly twice as many men as women buy books, but nearly twice as many women as men patronise 2d. shop libraries.

The comparatively high percentage of people who said they bought books (15 per cent.) led interviewers to the conclusion that some of those questioned included magazines and periodicals in their definition of a book.

The present reaction to the Prime Minister's statement is that there will be no immediate political crisis. The Party is critical of the whole situation, but is not demanding that the Government has reached the point at which a strong body of Government supporters is asking for a change. "I think the Government supporters think the Government is doing a very good job," said a Labour Party spokesman. "The Government is not the speech of a tired man; but in the absence of unexpected developments, a great bulk of the Government supporters are satisfied with the Government in the event of a challenge being made regarding the Government's competence to carry on the war. Such a challenge is more of a possibility for the Government tomorrow than it is today." The Labour Opposition meeting.

(By "Birdie")

The 7th, another short hole (163 yards),—demands—a—correct—shot—
Four bunkers trap anything else.

I believe that when a suggestion for more extensive sand traps was put forward some time ago, it was shot down because it made the course too difficult for the beginners!

The "Top-Flite" was originally designed by the world-famous W. T. Tildon and used by him in all his most famous successes.

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and Sailors in Uniform are admitted
Half Price.
By Order,
O. B. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th May 1840.

The final of the preliminary athletic try-outs to select Chinese representa-

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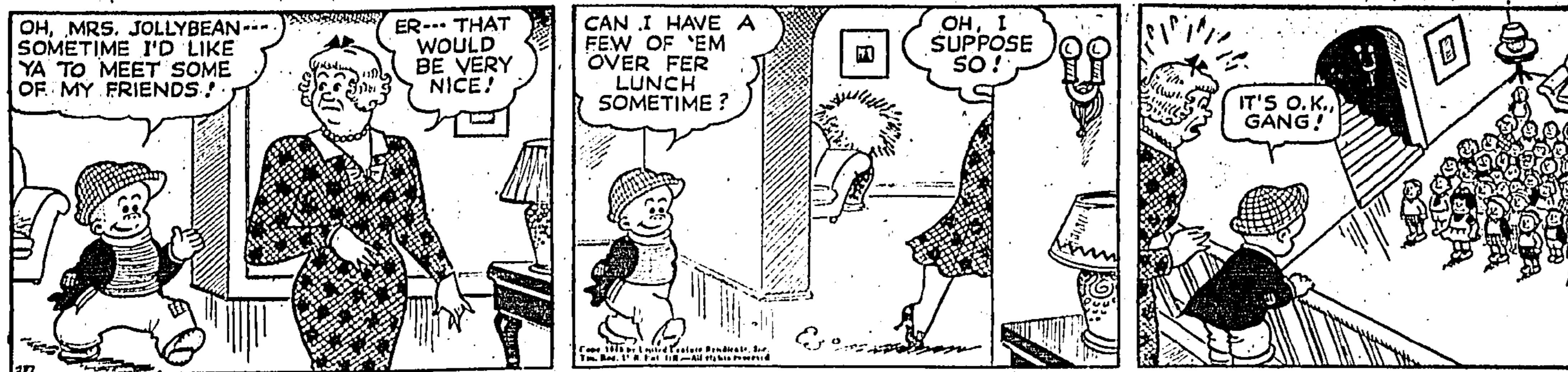
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NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



Insecurity: War's biggest bogey

Six men leave jobs to help in China

SIX young university men, all bachelors, have given up their jobs in England and set out on a 10,000-mile journey to work for the relief of distress in south-west China.

They have answered an appeal from the Red Cross Relief Station at Kweichow, in the province of Kweichow, one of the most stricken areas in the country.

For the duration of the Sino-Japanese war, they will do the work of missionaries among refugees and wounded.

The leaders are Evert Barger, a twenty-nine-year-old lecturer at Bristol University, and Llewellyn Evans, an engineer, who is thirty-one. The youngest member of the expedition is Michael Sullivan, a twenty-three-year-old London schoolmaster, and the "veteran" is Llewellyn's brother, Owen Evans, who is also an engineer and is thirty-three.

All the men have given up successful careers and none of them will receive any salary.

KING WILL SIGN DIVORCE SUIT

The petition by Countess Reventlow, formerly Miss Barbara Hutton, the Woolworth heiress, for a divorce from her husband, Count Haugwitz Reventlow, has reached King Christian of Denmark. It is learned in Copenhagen.

The King is expected to sign the petition in the near future.

HERE ARE THE FIGURES

HERE are the questions asked in the "Sunday Express" war survey—and how readers answered them.

1. Analyse your personal feelings towards the war and state frankly what feeling is uppermost in your mind.

Are you thrilled at the excitement of the war? 3.6%
Bewildered and not sure of what's happening? 38.7%
Not interested—nothing I can do to help win? 7.7%
Determined to win at all costs to yourself? 46%
Incomplete entries 4%

2. Have you bought any Savings Certificates 35.5% Yes yet?

3. Analyse carefully your feelings towards the Nazis and place in order of importance the facts that make you feel a war against them is justified.

Their cruelty and brutality. 21.5%
Their desire for world domination. 27%
Their internal politics. 2%
The seizure of Poland and Czechoslovakia. 14%
Their anti-religious activities. 5.5%
The danger to British interests. 19.3%
Incomplete entries 10.7%

4. Do you feel confident of an Allied victory?

69.4% Yes; 21.6% No; 1.5% Stalemate. Not stated 7.5%.

5. What elements in wartime life cause you most discomfort?

The black-out. 15%
Separation from husband or son on service (if woman). 12%
Separation from wife or home (if man). 1.7%
Separation from children (evacuated). 4%
Rationing and other shortages. 6%
Fear of air bombardment on Britain. 7.2%
Less money to spend. 49.5%
Insecurity for the future. 4.6%
Incomplete entries 4.6%

6. Is your family income more, less, or the same since the war?

9% More; 45% Less; 46% Same.

to middle classes 69 per cent. feel sure of outright victory

But they want to know what's going on

RECENTLY THE LONDON "SUNDAY EXPRESS" ASKED ITS READERS TO ANSWER SIX IMPORTANT QUESTIONS ON WHAT THEY THINK OF THE WAR.

That questionnaire—and its result—is reproduced on this page.

The result of this questionnaire cannot, of course, reasonably be put forward as a complete account of the reactions of the whole community to the war, and the Sunday Express does not claim it to be such.

But it does represent an interesting survey of the views of people selected from a definite and good cross-section of the community.

For although there were no restrictions on who should reply to the questionnaire, it is a significant fact that fifty per cent. of the answers came from people earning from £4 to £10 and more a week. Most of the others came from people earning from £2 10s. to £4 a week. So this may be called a survey of the middle-class attitude to the war.

Did It As A Public Duty

No reward was offered for replying to the questionnaire. Each person who troubled to answer had to pay the expense of postage himself. So we may take it that those who replied took the matter seriously and in the nature of a public duty.

There was no preliminary advertisement of the "Sunday Express" survey of the war. No announcement of it appeared at all before publication.

The purpose of this was to ensure that it should be a fair reflection of individual opinion, and to prevent a mass propaganda effort by organisations like the Peace Pledge Union and the Fascists.

Their machinery could not work in the limited time, and we may assume that it did not exert any influence from the fact that most of the replies reached the Sunday Express office within two days of publication. The survey shows some very interesting results.

Must Win The War

At All Costs

The highest degree of unanimity (apart from 69 per cent. confidence in an Allied victory) is achieved in the reply to Question 5—"What elements in wartime life cause you most discomfort?"

No fewer than 49.5 per cent. of the replies put "Insecurity for the future" first on the list.

This answer is the heart-cry of tortured humanity. It epitomises the whole of civilised mankind's objection to Hitlerism.

In answer to Question 1, "Analyse your personal feelings towards the war and state frankly what is in your mind" forty-six per cent. of the replies say that they are "determined to win the war at all costs to themselves."

This fanatical resolve to achieve victory is expressed in the scores of hundreds of letters sent to the Sunday Express.

On the other hand, some of the serving soldiers who answered the questionnaire seemed disappointed at the slow progress of the war.

One of the answers came from a soldier serving in southern England, who sent in a cross-section of opinions from the N.C.O.s and men in his unit. Their ages range from twenty-four to fifty-two.

Every man in this unit, he said,

was determined to win the war. Ninety per cent. declared that they were confident that Britain would win. But more than half the unit are bewildered and not sure of what is happening.

"The average Tommy's reaction to the war," says this soldier in his letter, "is that he is simply not interested."

"If and when something happens there will, of course, be a different tale to tell, provided that this happy release from boredom is not long delayed."

The most disturbing result of the questionnaire, from the Government's point of view, is that no less than 38 per cent. of the people who replied say they are bewildered by the war and do not know what is happening.

How To Get Rid Of

Bewilderment

This bewilderment, rapidly becoming more widespread, could easily be dispersed by the Government if they threw overboard the idea which now obsesses them that this is a private war to be conducted by a small inner ring of politicians and civil servants.

They should take the public more fully into their confidence. The public should be educated and given a clear indication as to the manner in which the Government believe victory can be won. Then the bewilderment would begin to disappear.

The letters displayed no desire to increase the amount of territory held by Britain. The shortest entry of all expresses more simply than any other the basis of the desires of 95 per cent. of the answers.

It is from a British woman whose husband is in the Army. It sums up her war aim as "Just a lasting peace."

Only 9 per cent. of the answers make the "Bomb Berlin" demand and urge more aggressive tactics. Ten per cent. want to carve up Germany after she is defeated. Eight per cent. want her to have equal treatment in status, world trade and colonies.

Few Want Peace

By Negotiation

Only 8½ per cent. of the entries favour immediate peace by negotiation. This point of view is best expressed by two letters.

One is from a man who served in the last war. He writes:—"Finish the war by negotiation, with all neutrals at a conference."

"I believe that several years of warfare will present a problem at the end beyond the wit of statesmen to solve."

"I believe the Allies will win. That is, they may have a couple of bags of flour left when the Germans have none. But the wreckage will be fairly even."

The other letter comes from a woman who says her personal feelings towards war are "disgust and horror," and gives the following as "discomforts" of wartime life:—

(1) LOSS OF HUSBAND IN THE 1914-18 WAR.

(2) LOSS OF SON, 1939.

(3) ANOTHER SON AWAY ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

(4) THIRD SON ABOUT TO BE CONSCRIPTED.

She says she would cede an equal share of the world's wealth to all.

The management of the Olympic Grand Circus have very great pleasure in informing circus lovers and the general public of Hongkong that after more than two months of almost insuperable difficulties, they have secured transport from Bangkok of their horses, elephants, lions, tigers and other animals of the menagerie, which is expected to arrive here in a few days' time. The location of the circus, at least for a short season, will be at Mongkok (Kowloon), opposite the Mongkok Fire Brigade.

Opening Postponed till May 11th at 9.00 p.m.

Menagerie Opens To-morrow

from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

OLYMPIC GRAND CIRCUS

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BIGGER, BETTER, GRANDER THAN EVER BEFORE

An epoch-making event in the amusement life of the Orient; a new era in the circus world, brimming over with Wonderful surprises and amazing features from many strange lands.

WHOLE HOURS OF NOVEL AND MARVELLOUS EXHIBITION

30 CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS AS COMPLETE AS A FULLY ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY BOOK

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SEE the Jungle King in a single-handed battle with the most ferocious brutes alive—a spectacle that will thrill old and young alike.

SEE the HERD of performing Elephants and one of the smallest Shetland Ponies alive in a Gigantic Act.

Our clowns are the world's merriest jesters, they will make you laugh till your sides ache.

To avoid disappointment Book your Seats early at MOUTRIE & CO.

Prices of admission: Full Box 4 Seats \$7.00; Single Box seat \$2.00; First class \$1.50; 2nd class \$1.00; Carpet Gallery 50 cents; Ordinary gallery 30 cents. Children half price. All prices include tax.

Special Matinees will be given on Wednesdays, Saturdays & Sundays, at 3 p.m. sharp. Children half prices all seats

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PER BOTTLE \$1.50 nett



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- INSTANTLY REMOVES ALL TARNISH
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- IT IS:—

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"HAZELINE" SNOW

The finishing touch to a beautiful skin

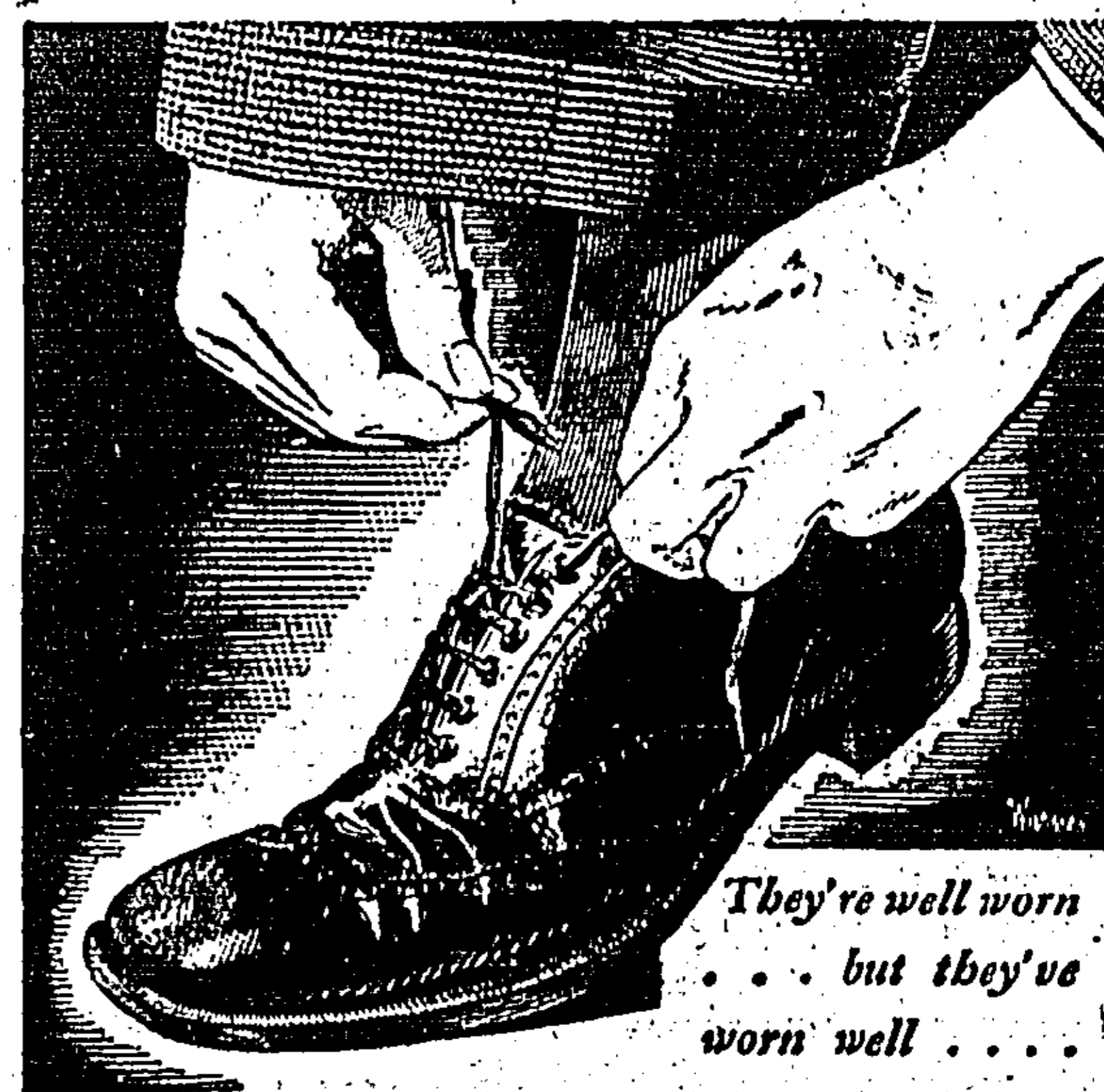


Just a touch of "HAZELINE" SNOW and a beautiful skin acquires added charm. Daily applications help to keep the skin smooth and fair and give it that fashionable matt surface so much admired.

Look for the familiar label and BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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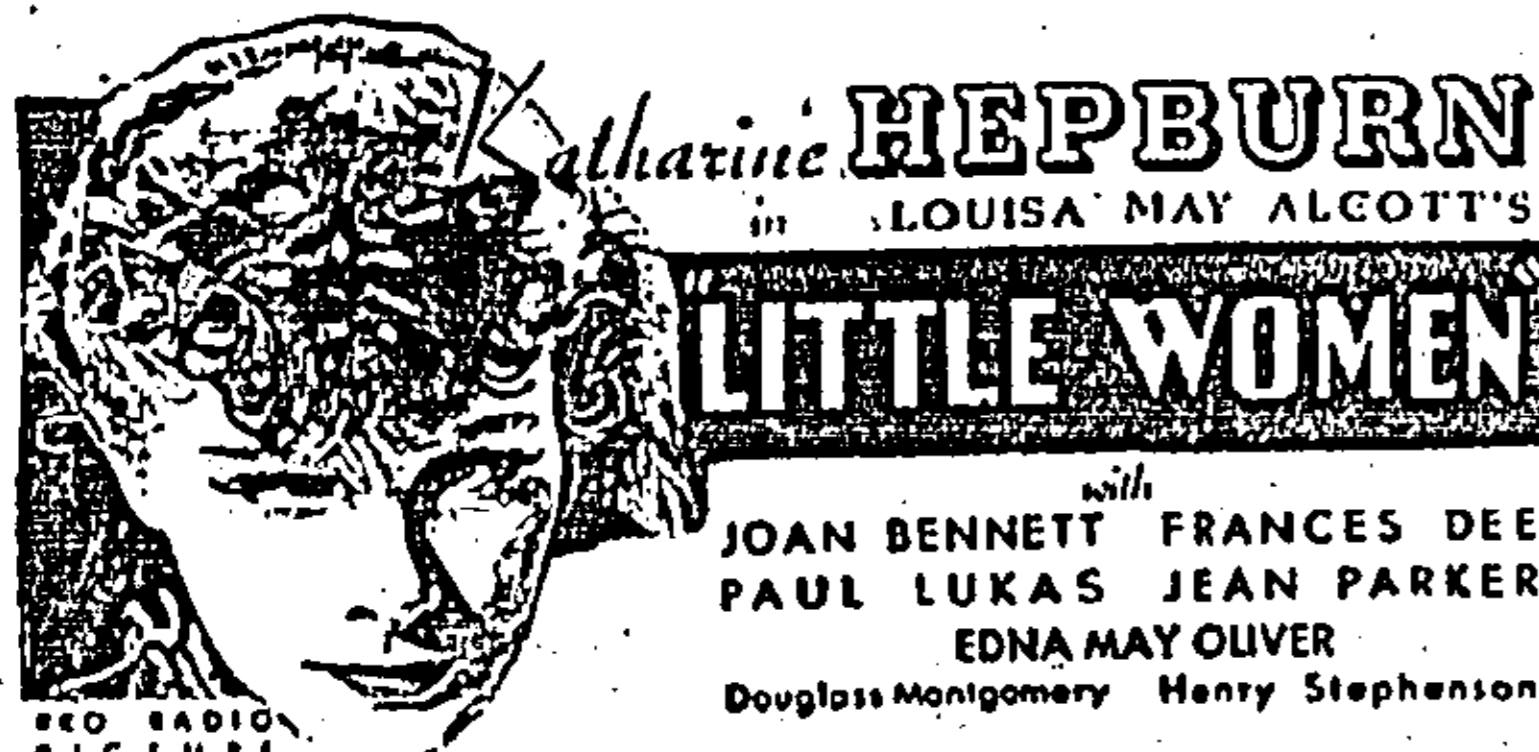


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SEPARATE GAOLS FOR I.R.A. TERRORISTS

PRINCETOWN.

A REVIEW of the whole problem of I.R.A. prisoners is likely to follow the recent week-end mutiny by the 19 terrorist Irishmen in Dartmoor.

The authorities, it is thought, will consider it is unwise to keep the men together in large groups, where they are more likely to create trouble.

The men who fired the roof of the gaol and put two prison officers they had overpowered into cells have been placed in solitary confinement along with two other I.R.A. men who last week refused to do certain work given them. They will exercise individually and they will have to go without their luxuries—tobacco and sweets—which they can buy at Princetown with pocket-money allowed prisoners.

COMMANDERS CHANGE OVER



Colonel H. Cassville (left), Commanding Officer of French forces in China, who recently left for Franco, poses for a picture with Colonel J. L. Essautier, his successor.

MINED CREW SAVE IMPRISONED MEN

EIGHT men were trapped in the French ship Capitaine Augustin, 3,137 tons, of Havre, mined off the South-East coast recently.

Their comrades smashed down jammed doors with axes to free them.

Twenty-six survivors were landed by a lifeboat. Two were wounded. Two more men are missing, a fireman and a steward.

A Shetland lifeboat returned to port having failed to locate an Italian ship which had sent out distress signals.

Radio calls were received from the Italian captain one night, but ceased about the time the lifeboat put to sea.

The Admiralty stated that only four ships were sunk by U-boats between February 24 and midnight on Sunday, just over three weeks.

Week Overdue

Five ships were sunk by other causes. Of the total of nine, three were British, two Allied and four Neutral.

None of the ships was in convoy. Only 28 ships have been lost in convoy out of 12,816 escorted.

The Leith steamer Abbotsford (1,305) is a week overdue at Dundee. She left Ghent on March 8 on a passage which normally occupies three days.

On January 31, the official German News Agency reported that Nazi planes had bombed and sunk the British liner Umgeni (8,180 tons) off the East Coast.

The Umgeni arrived eventually in Table Bay, Cape Town.

Collecting Evidence
Visiting prison magistrates of the Tavistock division will examine evidence about the 40 minutes' demonstration, which is being prepared by the Governor, Major J. C. Pannell.

They will consider whether the men should be charged in a civil court with arson, causing damage to material and buildings and assaulting warders, or whether the case should be dealt with by the prison authority, which is more probable.

Because of the long periods many of them already have to serve—some are undergoing sentences of 20 years' penal servitude—it is unlikely they will have their terms increased.

The prison authorities have been provided with a problem because the presence of the I.R.A. men has caused a great deal of friction in Dartmoor, where, last year, some of the convicts attacked Irishmen and inflicted injuries.

Regarded As Outcasts

The I.R.A. men are regarded as outcasts and they were segregated from the rest of the 500 convicts some time ago.

The Irishmen, who are treated like other prisoners, have got along fairly well with the warders here, but they openly declare hostility to the Government and say they would carry on the same terrorist activities if they were outside again.

They consider themselves political prisoners, and boast their cause will triumph and that they will never complete their sentences.

Life at the prison is normal today, and holiday tourists who motored over the bleak moors saw some of the prisoners engaged in farm work.

SINO-AMERICAN BODY

The Chinese American Institute of Cultural Relations will hold its annual meeting on May 28 at 5.30 p.m. in the Chinese Merchants Club.

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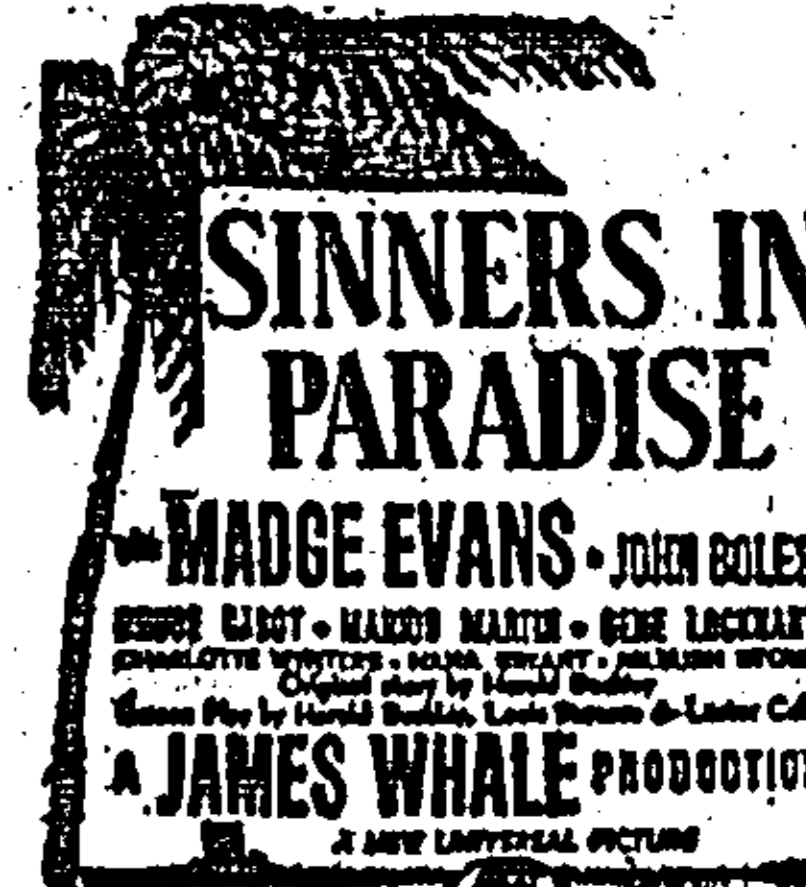
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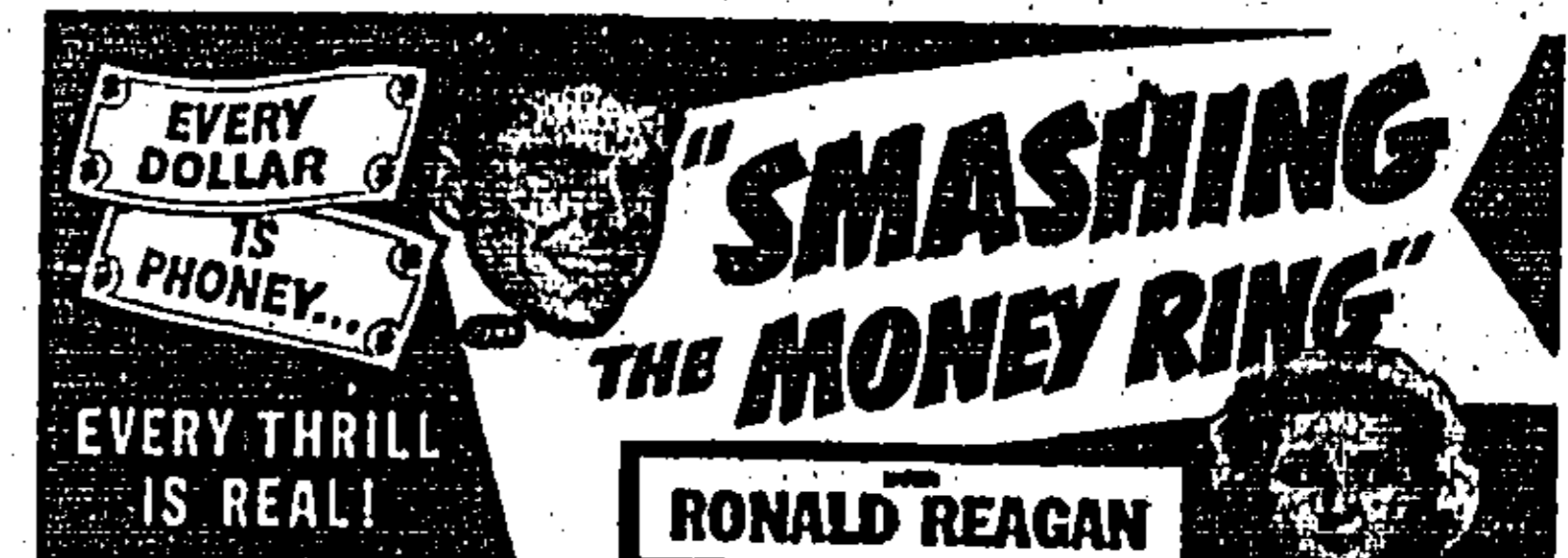
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NO VISITS TO CHINA
Japan Establishes a Ban
On Tourist Trips

Tokyo, May 7.
Cabinet has placed a ban on visits
by Japanese to China on non-urgent
business.

Japan welcomes visits by Japanese
whose services are necessary to
promote the construction of New China,
but authorities in China desire people
to refrain from travelling to China
on business which is not urgent.
United Press.

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The following successful candidates
have passed the First Aid certificate
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Xavier de Costa, Florence Wong,
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de Sousa.
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COMMONS DEBATE WAS HELD AGAINST WISHES OF ARMY



CAPTAIN WARBURTON-LEE the heroic commander of the Hardy, killed in action in Narvik Bay.

H.K. To See Battle Of Narvik

Graphic News-Reel At The King's

ONE OF THE MOST graphic news-reels ever screened in Hongkong will be shown at the King's Theatre as from tomorrow in conjunction with the Columbia feature film "U-Boat 29".

The news-reel, from British Paramount, has been rushed by air mail to Hongkong as part of the King's Theatre's plan of screening up-to-date British news-reels for its patrons.

An outstanding event recorded in the news-reel is the Battle of Narvik. The camera-man filmed the British destroyers forcing their way into Narvik Fjord, and they are shown pounding and torpedoing enemy destroyers and supply ships. It is actually the official British picture of the battle.

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

Britain Must Wage Blitzkrieg

Remarkable Speech By Labour M.P.

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, May 7 (UP).—Britain needs all the help she can get and the sooner Soviet Russia or the United States can help us the better.

This declaration was made by Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the Labour M.P., during the continuation of the debate on Norway in the House of Commons to-night.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn listed four lessons that should be learned from the Norwegian campaign:

1. Army air power cannot move by day.
2. Britain can receive nothing from the neutrals except fear.
3. The British Navy can save the United Kingdom from starvation but not from invasion.
4. We must also use the Blitzkrieg method of warfare, the essence of which is to do something illegal and, therefore, unexpected.

Fleet Ran Away, Allegation

"We would have a fleet to protect England from invasion now if we had not sent it to the other end of the Mediterranean to keep it safe from bombs," Mr. Benn declared.

"Our civilians must be taught how to use a rifle and what to do if the invaders come to our shores."

"We are waiting for Germany to strike. Instead, we should make him wait for us."

"We must also use the lightning stroke, the essence of which is to do something illegal and, therefore, unexpected."

Must Go Into Belgium

"Unless we are asked to go into Belgium before the lightning stroke takes place, it would be madness to attempt to do so after a German Blitzkrieg."

"Sweden may be forced to allow German troops to use the Lulea Railway as soon as the Gulf of Bothnia thaws."

"If that happens, they will have all the 500 miles of railway from Sweden's iron ore mines, unless we discontinue this absurd habit of not interfering with neutrals."

Artillery Action On West Front

PARIS, May 7 (Reuter).—To-day's communiqué says that there was artillery action west of the Vosges.



FIRST PHOTOGRAPH published in Hongkong of the German entry into Trondheim. Photograph, received by air mail from London, shows German soldiers standing easy in the street of the southern Norwegian seaport.—Copyright.

May Compel Taxpayers To Lend Money

LONDON, May 7 (UP).—The British Government will not hesitate to adopt compulsory lending along the lines of the plan suggested by Mr. J. M. Keynes if the voluntary system threatens to fail.

This assertion was made by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer at a luncheon in the House of Commons to-day when he gave a speech on National Savings.

DENOUNCE TREATY!

Action Against Japan Urged By Home Body

LONDON, May 7 (Reuter).—The first China Association committee, after a long and heated discussion, has decided to denounce the commercial treaty with Japan which would be the most suitable method of putting a stop to the indignities suffered by British subjects in Tientsin.

This was announced by the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Warren Swire, at the annual meeting to-day.

Disturbed

The China Association, he continued, was somewhat disturbed by a report that there is an Anglo-Japanese agreement under which part of the Chinese silver, which up to now have been in safe keeping in the British Concession, will be employed to relieve the distress caused by floods.

Part of the silver will be deposited in a neutral bank.

"The approval of this plan by the Chinese and American Governments is essential," he said, "as we are convinced that the agreement, which was reached without their full approval, will be deplored as a whole by the British community in China and condemned by public opinion in this country."

"No one, for a moment, could accept the view that the relief of distress in North China, caused largely by the Japanese, had no economic significance or that the expenditure of part of the silver on this object, and the immobilisation of the remainder, was without significance to the general Chinese currency position."

Not Genuine Re-Opening

He said that the promised re-opening of the Yangtze and Nanking, though better than nothing, would mean very little.

The committee, he said, continually pressed for a full and genuine re-opening to trade above the Nanking.

"There is ample evidence that access to this place is allowed to Japanese traders," he continued.

Referring to the Wang Ching-wei regime, he said: "The creation of these puppet administrations has been

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

WE MAY SOON BE FACED BY WAR OF MOST VIOLENT FORM, BRITONS ARE TOLD

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST NIGHT WAS ONE OF THE MOST DRAMATIC MEMBERS HAVE EVER HEARD.

He made no apologies for the Allied withdrawal from southern Norway, which he admitted was a reverse.

IN THE COURSE OF THE SPEECH, MR. CHAMBERLAIN REVEALED TO MEMBERS THAT THE DECISION TO PERMIT THE DEBATE ON NORWAY HAD BEEN MADE IN THE FACE OF OPPOSITION FROM THE CABINET'S MILITARY ADVISERS, WHO WARNED THAT IN PERMITTING THE DEBATE "WE WERE GIVING OURSELVES HOSTAGES TO FORTUNE" AND ADVISED THE GOVERNMENT IN THE MOST SOLEMN TERMS AGAINST THE ADVISABILITY OF SUCH A DEBATE.

The British forces had to be withdrawn from southern Norway because they were in grave danger, owing to the overwhelming superiority of the Germans on land and in the air.

REACTION IN SWEDEN

The Premier deplored the reaction in Sweden.

The campaign would be continued elsewhere in Norway.

"A large part of Norway is not in German hands, the Norwegian King and Government are still on Norwegian soil and they will rally round the remainder of the Norwegian forces to carry on the fight against the invader," said the Premier.

"In this, we shall be at their side."

"I retain complete confidence in our ultimate victory, but I am bound to say that I do not think the people of this country yet realise the extent or the imminence of the threat impending against us."

"If we are wise we shall learn many useful lessons from Norway."

NO TIME FOR BICKERING

Mr. Chamberlain warned the nation against bickering. "We have no time for quarrels among ourselves when we may presently be faced with war in a most violent form, directed against this country," he said.

There is no division in the Cabinet, the Premier announced, and added that he would not hesitate to go outside the political field in order to find new Ministers if he thought they would serve the public interest.

Continuing his explanation to the House of Commons regarding the withdrawal from central Norway, Mr. Neville Chamberlain referred to the gibes made at him for recently saying that Hitler had missed the bus.

He pointed out that he said this before the Germans entered Norway, and it referred to Hitler not attacking the Allies at the beginning of the war when he was ready and the Allies were not.

"While I am completely confident of ultimate victory, the people of this country cannot yet realise the extent or imminence of the threat impending against us," said the Premier.

Hostages To Fortune

Mr. Chamberlain added that in this debate we were giving hostages to fortune because military advisers had advised them in the most solemn terms against the advisability of such a debate. Such a proposition was not possible in a democratic country.

There was no division in the Cabinet, he said.

Continuing his address, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"I believe it was right to make the attempt and equally right to withdraw the troops when it was clear that the plan would not succeed (Cheers)."

"Failure was due to two facts: (1) our inability to secure aerodromes from where we could operate our fighters; (2) the rapid arrival of German reinforcements."

"We always believed that if our troops could get ashore they would not suffer heavy casualties from the air and in fact that proved to be the case. But the absence of fighters enabled the enemy to attack communications and hinder reinforcements while his own land communications enabled him to bring up ever-increasing superiority of strength."

"It became clear that we could only maintain our forces in the Trondheim region by such concentration of men, materials and aircraft as would have drawn off altogether an

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

Death Of Mr. George Lansbury

GREAT POLITICIAN & ARDENT PACIFIST

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, May 7 (UP).—The death occurred to-day of Mr. George Lansbury, the veteran Labour Member of Parliament and famous pacifist.

His Career

George Lansbury, the British Socialist, was born in February 1859, in Suffolk where his father was engaged on a railway contract. Apart from a year that he spent as a settler in Queensland with his wife and young family he lived in the east of London where he built up a business as a timber merchant. In Poplar he held every local office—guardian, borough councillor, mayor and county

councillor. He was the founder of the first poor law labour colony at Laidon, Essex, and of the Halesbury Bay colony and the children's home of the Poplar Guardians. He signed the minority report of the Poor Law Commission in 1905.

Keenly interested in politics from boyhood, he was at first a Radical, but later joined the Independent Labour party. In 1910 he was elected as Labour M.P. for Bow and Bromley. A stormy petrel, he made a scene in the House in June, 1912, when he refused to support the

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

AUDACIOUS BURGLAR

Pays "Social Call" On Kowloon House

WHILE SIX-YEAR-OLD Andrew Sinton slept peacefully in his nursery at 15, Gramplan Road, Kowloon, in the early hours of this morning, an audacious burglar was sitting calmly besides his cot, drinking lemonade and smoking cigarettes.

The burglar smoked two cigarettes before departing, snubbing the stubs on the floor.

He displayed an intimate knowledge of the house, residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Sinton, of the Urban Council, and is believed to have effected entry before the family retired for the night.

Police Search

Police wish to interrogate a man, formerly employed by Mr. and Mrs. Sinton, who was released from prison three days ago. He served a sentence for robbing his employers.

Mr. Sinton told a "Telegraph" reporter this morning:

"The man came into our bedroom after we'd gone to sleep and broke open our boy's money-box. He then rifled Mrs. Sinton's purse."

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

DEBATE IN FULL ON PAGE SEVEN

The House of Commons debate on Mr. Neville Chamberlain's speech, in which the Government's war policy is vehemently criticised by Mr. Clement Attlee, leader of the Labour Opposition, and by Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader, will be found on Page Seven.

Search For Sennet Freres Gunmen

POLICE OFFERING REWARDS

REWARDS OF \$500 each for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of the two Shanghai gangsters wanted in connection with the murder of Mr. J. Dubois were offered by the Hongkong Government this morning.

This is the latest development in the sensational Sennet Freres case.

Meanwhile, police experts are still carrying out ballist tests on the .32 calibre revolver which was found dumped in a letter box at the G.P.O. yesterday.

The indications at present are that this revolver may have been the one that killed Mr. Dubois. A .32 calibre bullet was recovered from Mr. Dubois' abdomen after his death.

Escape Thought Impossible

It is believed that any attempt by the two gangsters to flee the Colony will meet with failure.

The police have obtained an ex-

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

LATEST

See Back Page For Further Late News

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

25 words \$2.50
for 3 days prepaid
WANTED TO BUY.

WE PAY HIGH PRICES for all gold and silver articles. Diamonds, Jewels, Gold, Silver, etc. Apply China Gold Refining Co., Pedder Building, 2nd floor.

WE OFFER highest prices to any amount of gold articles, Jewels, Diamonds, etc. Apply China Gold Refining Co., Pedder Building, 2nd floor.

WANTED. Seafaring boat under thousand tons for cruise to South Sea Islands. Must be at condition. State lowest price and full particulars. Box 579, "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

"HONGKONG AS REVEALED BY THE CAMERA" Second Edition. Over 60 excellent views of the Colony. Price \$1.50. Obtainable at Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Hongkong Travel Bureau or from the Publishers, South China Morning Post, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING	
T.T. London	1/2 1/4
T.T. Shanghai	1/2 1/4
T.T. Singapore	1/2 1/4
T.T. Japan	1/2 1/4
T.T. India	1/2 1/4
T.T. U.S.A.	1/2 1/4
T.T. Manila	1/2 1/4
T.T. Batavia	1/2 1/4
T.T. Bangkok	1/2 1/4
T.T. Saigon	1/2 1/4
T.T. France	1/2 1/4
T.T. Switzerland	1/2 1/4
T.T. Australia	1/2 1/4
BUYING	
4 m/s L/C London	1/3 1/4
4 m/s D/P	1/3 1/4
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	1/3 1/4
4 m/s France	1/3 1/4
30 d/s India	1/3 1/4
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.02 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	3.37 1/2

Axis Partners In Conference

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
ROME, May 8 (UP).—The German Minister for Communications, Julius Dornmüller, arrived in Rome last night.

The scope of his visit has not been revealed.

Simultaneously the Italian Minister for Culture arrives in Berlin to-day. He will remain for several days at the invitation of Dr. Goebbels.

U.S. FLEET TO STAY AT SEA

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
HONOLULU, May 8 (UP).—The United States Fleet is to remain in Hawaiian waters for an indefinite period.

Units not normally based in the Hawaiian area will carry out "a sortie" from Pearl Harbor next month for further training from the Lahaina area, an official communique announced yesterday.

AUDACIOUS BURGLAR

FROM PAGE ONE

taking \$25 in notes and the ring of keys.

"He removed the house keys from the ring and thus opened Andrews' nursery, where he made himself comfortable with my cigarettes and some bottles of lemonade."

"When he departed it was apparently raining, because he took my mackintosh."

END OF SEASON SOCIAL

A Social has been arranged at the Peninsula Hotel on May 11, at 9 p.m. by the R.E.O.C.A.

The dance band of the Royal Scots will be in attendance throughout, and intervals between dances will be filled with games, competitions and "turns." Prizes will be given for different events.

STOP that dog's life

A dead dog is a healthy dog. Keep him with Keating's. Don't let his coat suffer.

KEATING'S KILLS BITTLES, MOTHS, FLEAS AND BUGS BUT IT MUST BE KEATING'S

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive.

By order of the Board.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1940.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

Notice to Shareholders

The Fifty-Ninth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Wednesday, the 22nd May, 1940, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1939.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th May to the 22nd May, 1940, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1940.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

What to do to help a child

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected, or ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would be doing an act of kindness by communicating at once with—

The Hon. General Secretary, H.K.S.P.C., Old City Hall, The Inspector, 49, Pokfulam Road, 1st floor.

The Inspector, 82 Stone Nullah Lane, 2nd Floor.

The Inspector, 12, Sai Yeung Choi St., Kowloon.

The Inspector, 52, Argyle St., Kowloon.

All further steps will be taken, and expenses borne, by the Society.

The Informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.

NEW SOUTH SEA LIP COLOUR GIVES LIPS NEW ALLURE!

Reds that fascinate... luster that intrigues... smoothness that captivates!

Clothes Sea Reds... the glamorous little South Sea maiden's own alluring colours... here they are, ready to vest your lips in new enchantment... new luster... new sparkle... new softness and smoothness. They are the shades of the new TATTOO lipstick and one of them is sure to exactly suit you. And how you'll love TATTOO's luster to your own lips! It's so stubbornly indelible, it simply won't leave your lips for anyone else's! See the five shades at your favourite store. Value time as you wish to fit every purpose. TATTOO your lips!

CORAL... EXOTIC... NATURAL... PASTEL... HAWAIIAN

TATTOO YOUR LIPS for romance!

For your complete beauty treatment, use Tattoo Powder, Rouge and Mascara (Creams with brush)

Sole Distributor:
Auv Pit Song's Trading Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

New Minister To Iceland

LONDON, May 7 (Reuter).—Following Iceland's desire to establish direct diplomatic representation with Britain, His Majesty the King has appointed Mr. Charles Howard Smith to be Minister at Reykjavik. He was formerly Minister at Copenhagen.

COMMONS DEBATE

FROM PAGE ONE

undue proportion of our total resources.

Could Carry On Elsewhere
"We decided that we could carry on the campaign in Norway elsewhere with greater vigour and effect, and thanks to the skill and courage of all the services, we successfully withdrew from the Tromsheim area."

"I have dealt with the principal criticisms. I am going to leave my Hon. friends to fill in the details and answer technical questions, including the composition and equipment of our forces, but there are some general observations I desire to offer the House."

"First, I ask members not to form hasty opinions upon the results so far as it has gone. It is quite obvious that the Germans have made certain gains but it is equally clear that they paid a heavy price (Cheers). It is too early to say on which side the balance will finally incline."

"The campaign is not yet finished. A large part of Norway is not in German hands, the Norwegian King and Government are still on Norwegian soil and they will rally round them the remainder of the Norwegian forces to carry on the fight against the invader. In this, we shall be at their side."

There Are Other Fronts
Referring to Prof. Kohl's broadcast advice to Norwegians to be patient, Mr. Chamberlain said that it was wise advice, but "although we shall give all help to Norway that we can, and as soon as we can, we must not forget that there are other fronts which may at any moment blaze up into conflagration."

"Germany, with her vast and well-equipped armies, is so placed that she can at any moment attack any one of a number of different points. We want to be ready to meet that attack wherever it may come (Heartily!)"

"The more vital the point the more important it is that we be ready."

Mr. Chamberlain proceeded: "A Minister who shows any sign of confidence is always called complacent. If he fails to do so, he is labelled a defeatist. For my part, I try to steer a middle course."

(A member shouted: "You have undue expectations (cries of "Oh!") which are unlikely to be fulfilled nor making people's flesh creep by painting pictures of unmitigated gloom."

What Premier Meant
"I believe many think that when I said 'Hitler missed the bus,' I was referring to his invasion of Norway. The speech in which the remark was made occurred on April 5, three days before the invasion (Cheers and Laughter). I had been saying that the advantages of Totalitarianism lay in the fact that they were prepared for war while we were only thinking of peace."

"I observed that it was extraordinary when the Germans were far superior in arms and equipment at the beginning of the campaign that Hitler had not taken advantage of it to attack the Allies when the disparity was greatest."

"This evidently had no relation to the future, but was merely a commentary upon the past."

Exaggerated Implications
"While I think the implications of the Norwegian campaign have been seriously exaggerated and while I retain complete confidence in our ultimate victory, I am bound to say that I do not think the people of this country yet realise the extent or the imminence of the threat impending against us (Loud and prolonged cheers)."

"If we are wise we shall learn many useful lessons from Norway."

"I am not going to say how our strategic plans for the future may be affected but the experience of Norway shows how swiftly the scene alters. There is let us beware of being tempted into such a dispersal of our forces as may suit the enemy's purpose."

"Let us also beware of bickerings among ourselves. When we may presently be faced by war in a most violent form directed against us, we have no time for quarrels among ourselves (Cheers)."

Time For Closing Ranks
"It is rather the time for closing ranks, setting teeth and all endeavouring to put every ounce of strength and energy into arming our forces and into the effort which will help us win."

"In this debate we are giving hostages to fortune."

"Our military advisers have told us solemnly of the danger of holding such a discussion and urged us to try to have no debate at all."

"We could not accept that view. In a democratic country there must be criticism and those criticised must be allowed to defend themselves."

"In this debate four members of the Cabinet directly associated with the military conduct of the war will speak and they will be fortunate if they give nothing away."

"All are aware that attempts have been made to separate them from one another and to suggest that one or other was more responsible than his colleagues for this or that course of action."

"Such suggestions are as unworthy as untrue (Cheers)."

Not Cabinet Dissension
"There is no dissension among us. None of us has attempted to intrigue against one another."

"We have only one thought and that is how we can make our best contribution to winning the war."

"I am not unaware of suggestions made—which have been made in the House and out of it for a different kind of Cabinet."

"I am not speaking now of personal questions but of what might be

H.K. TO SEE BATTLE

FROM PAGE ONE

the Battle of Narvik in progress and as such is unique and awe-inspiring.

The Norwegian Campaign
Other shots of the situation in Norway will be screened in Hongkong. Shots of the devastating effect of German bombing operations in southern Norway are included.

Among the vivid shots are some of Norwegian towns afire and soldiers seeking shelter from bombers in the snow-clad ground among a few trees.

The news-reel is not confined to happenings in Norway. There are vivid pictures of the front line in France, some being taken in the outposts in No Man's Land. Outside the wire entanglements are to be seen the corpses of two German soldiers—grim reminders that all is not entirely quiet on the Western Front.

A peaceful scene is provided by shots of Budget Day in London.

Miss Olive Rowan, who disappeared from 505 The Peak last Wednesday has been located in Kowloon, according to police information this morning. She is now residing at an address in Prince Edward Road.

called a constitutional form of Cabinet.

One of those who have had long experience, my colleagues Sir Maurice Hankey, Mr. Winston Churchill and myself, are agreed that it would not really save time or lead to quicker decisions if we had a Cabinet composed solely or mainly of members free from departmental work."

"It is impossible in taking decisions to ignore those who have to carry those decisions out. The Ministers who are to be responsible for executive work must be there when decisions are taken and must express their view. Therefore, whether they are inside or outside of the Cabinet, does not really make any difference."

Willing To Make Changes
"They will have to take their share in making those decisions."

"The fact that I have always felt unable to accept this particular suggestion does not mean that I am unwilling from time to time to make changes in the personnel or functions of members of the Cabinet."

"I would not hesitate, for example, to oust outside the political field in order to find new Ministers if I thought they would serve the public interest."

Referring to the retirement of Lord Chatfield and Mr. Churchill's succession as Chairman of the Military Co-ordinating Committee on the Cabinet, Mr. Chamberlain said that the position but after he had some experience of it he suggested that in order to make his suggestion to the Cabinet more effective it would be a good thing to put him in closer contact with the Chiefs of Staff.

Churchill's Responsibilities
Mr. Chamberlain thought it was a question and after discussing the question fully with the other Service Ministers, arrangements were made under which Mr. Churchill is authorised by the Cabinet on behalf of the Military Co-ordinating Committee to give guidance and direction to the Chiefs of Staff Committee who had to prepare plans to carry out objectives given by them to him."

The Chiefs of Staff retain their collective responsibility to the Cabinet and to their Ministers, but Mr. Churchill will have special responsibility for the supervision of military operations day by day."

We shall thus ensure that every aspect of military policy is examined and that the policies when decided are followed up with promptness and energy."

In reply to a question interjected by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Chamberlain said that Mr. Churchill retained his present position.

"But," said Mr. Chamberlain, "I am relying on him to let me know if he finds the new task makes it difficult for him to fulfil his work in the Admiralty as well."

In reply to a further question, Mr. Chamberlain said that Mr. Churchill did not assume his new powers before the Norwegian operations.

For the purposes mentioned, Mr. Churchill would have a small personal staff under Senior Staff Officer Major General Ismay, who had been appointed as an additional member of the Chief of Staff Command.

Concluding Appeal
Mr. Chamberlain concluded: "Once again I want to urge members that in these strenuous days we should do better to occupy ourselves with increasing our war effort (Loud Cheers) rather than disputing about the forms of government—in the production of material, in the production of planes (Cheers), tanks, guns, munitions and all the countless articles of equipment that are required to fit out our weapons and make them usable."

"It is in the production of these things that we want organisation, energy and goodwill."

"As far as we are concerned in the Government, we are doing all we can to overtake the start which Germany had obtained in her long years of preparation. We are getting to-day the whole-hearted co-operation of employers and workers. I want also to get the co-operation of the members of all parties, if not all members of the parties, in work which everyone recognises to be the prime need of the day."

"We are not faultless"

"We don't set ourselves up to be faultless. We don't set ourselves above receding help from others."

"We are willing to be criticised (Government Cheers). Let us then, before fresh trials come upon us, put all our strength into this work of preparation for it and we shall steadily increase our strength until we ourselves are able to deliver our blows where and when we will."

A GREAT POLITICIAN

FROM PAGE ONE

striding across the floor to shout at Asquith that he ought to be ashamed of himself for his treatment of the suffragettes with the result that he was suspended. Disagreeing with his partner on the suffrage question, he resigned in the same year and stood as an Independent, but was not elected. An Albert Hall speech on the same topic landed him in prison in 1913, but as the result of a hunger-strike he was soon set free.

Founded Newspaper
Before the war he founded the "Daily Herald," a very advanced Socialist paper, which was converted from a weekly into a daily, but had to revert to weekly publication for a time. After the war, however, it again became a daily paper. Lansbury himself edited it during its earlier days.

After a long series of defeats, he was re-elected to the Commons in November, 1922, spending at Birmingham in March, 1920, he urged young men not to join the army and in April, he put down a motion in the Commons which, if carried, would have meant the abolition of the navy, the proposed vote to reduce the vote to £2,000. In July he went on a cargo boat to Russia where his son-in-law was working in a college. While there he alleged that British diplomats had been assisting the counter-revolutionaries and declared that the British Government was paving the way for a revolution in England. On his return he painted a rosy picture of conditions in Russia, asserting that remarkable progress had been made since his previous visit in 1920 and the children were better cared for than in England.

Lansbury, who had four sons and eight daughters, was a life-long teetotaler and non-smoker and a devoted member of the Church of England.

"Ginger Group"
Lansbury was one of the "ginger group" who in Dec. 1925, demanded that the Labour party should hold up all Government business until unemployment had been adequately dealt with.

In 1928 he was president of the Labour party. When Labour took office in June, 1929, he was made First Commissioner of Works. He lost no time in evolving schemes to make the parks more attractive, especially for children in whom he had a great interest. His plans included play-shelters and more sandpits and swings, mixed bathing at all hours in the Serpentine and other lakes, sun-baths for Hyde Park, Regent's Park and Greenwich, where he wished to have a Thames-side "Lido," more tennis courts and flowers and the pulling down of the railings round the park.

A practical sentimentalist, he wanted the children to have a good time and get a fair start for a healthy life. One problem was to provide money for these schemes, but he soon received cheques totalling £6,000, which he used for the purpose.

The Government putting down a similar amount. At the Office of Works, although his advent meant busier days, he was as popular as in his constituency where everyone called him George. His sympathy with the idea of instituting a national park was shown by the fact that a committee was appointed by the Government to inquire into the question. It was proposed that the Forest of Dean should be allotted for this purpose.

Popular Lido
By the spring of 1930 the bathing pavilion by the Serpentine was ready and so great was the rush of bathers that it had to be supplemented by marquees. He decided that the site of the Botanic Garden in Regent's Park should be taken over by the Government when the Society's lease expired in 1932 and thrown open to the public. His idea was to establish an English folk museum there and he stated that he had been promised £50,000 towards the cost of the scheme. The Gardens were greatly improved and were a very popular addition to Regent's Park. In 1933 special air performances of plays were given there.

Lansbury's proposal in 1931 to establish a licensed restaurant in Kensington Gardens and permit the sale of drink in other Royal parks aroused strong protests. An abstainer himself, he declared that people would drink and that being so, it would be better if they drank in decent surroundings. The modern "pub" was very demoralising and he wanted "to let pure daylight into the bar parlour." This scheme, however, was put an end to by the fall of the Labour Government in August. On leaving the Office of Works Lansbury said his time there had been the best two years of his life as he felt that he was doing something for London. He had received generous help with his plans.

Chief Of Labour Party
In Oct. 1932, he became the leader of the Labour party, not only in the Commons, but in the country. Arthur Henderson having resigned the post after his defeat at the polls. His attitude to religion was exemplified in 1931 when he was taken to the Lincoln Cathedral for his wedding. "My marriage," he said, "was the most blessed thing that ever happened to me. My wife has been a real pal!" Mrs. Lansbury died in March 1938, at the age of 72. In Oct. the freedom of the West Ham was conferred on Lansbury. Lord's on his way to address a meeting at Gainsborough.

NAZIS LOSE 200 PLANES

LONDON, May 7 (Reuter).—The German air losses during the Norwegian campaign are to date estimated in London at 200 or more.

The British losses during the same period was about a fifth of this or less than 40.

Most of the damage was done by the R.A.F. bombing raids on air bases in Norway and Denmark.

About 30 of the 200 planes were brought down by the Fleet Air Arm anti-aircraft guns.

On Dec. 9, he had a bad fall and broke his thigh.

Rejects Alliance
In reply to Sir H. Samuel's suggestion for Liberal-Labour co-operation, Lansbury said the Liberals were not a question of alliance with them. By June 1934, he had recovered from his accident and resumed his political activities.

When the Labour party decided to support military sanctions against Italy as a sequel to her invasion of Abyssinia, Lansbury, who was strongly opposed to the use of force by the League or anyone else, resigned the leadership of the party in October 1935, being succeeded by Major Attlee. He had shown himself to be a reasonable and practical statesman and was esteemed for his humanity and honesty of purpose.

Lansbury then began a campaign to bring about a world conference for the removal of the causes of war. In the course of this he visited the heads of the Governments of the United States, Germany, France, Belgium, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. In Berlin he had a long talk with Hitler who told him that Germany would be very willing to attend a conference and take part in a united effort to establish economic co-operation and mutual understanding between the nations of the world, if President Roosevelt or the head of another great country would take the lead in calling such a conference.

All the other statesmen he had seen, said Lansbury, appeared to be willing to join in an effort towards peace. While in the United States he made 43 speeches and 8 broadcasts. In the Commons he moved a resolution in favour of his proposed conference, but Lord Cranborne stated that, while the Government was largely in agreement with the resolution, it felt that the time was not ripe for another conference. In May, 1937, Lansbury stated that he proposed to have a talk with Mussolini in the summer.

In his book "My England" he set forth his dreams of reform and described how he would carry them out. No nonsense, he said, would be tolerated from the House of Lords, Fascists or bankers. In an article published in 1934 he revealed that the Labour Government of 1924 had a plan to crush the railway strike and that no strikes were to be allowed under Socialism.

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The man who is being detained in Queen Mary Hospital with a bullet wound in agreement with the resolution, it felt that the time was not ripe for another conference. In May, 1937, Lansbury stated that he proposed to have a talk with Mussolini in the summer.

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The man who is being detained in Queen Mary Hospital with

MAGAZINE PAGE

ENTERTAINMENTS

Hepburn is returning to the screen

KATIE HEPBURN, who retired from Hollywood with her ears singing in 1938, is going back. She held her head high when the Independent Motion Picture Theatre Proprietors published the charge that she was "box-office poison."

She still asked £30,000 a picture. Now she's going back, she'll get more. She has sold her play, "The Philadelphia Story" (for which she paid £3,000), for £15,000. And herself for another £20,000. The cameras grind in June.

Query: Why was Hepburn "box-office poison"? A: Because she stepped out of character. All the clever fellows who make pictures saw her as a great actress—a sort of female Paul Muni—which she may be.

But the public paid to see her as Katie Hepburn. For films, she could act her russet curls white and flare her nostrils like a Derby winner. It didn't work unless the part let her be herself. She was Hepburn "the queer one." That's what they paid to see.

It's the same with Elisabeth Bergner. Most every day I pray Mr. Shaw won't let her be his screen Saint Joan.

COME what may, Clive Brook is determined to get into naval uniform. There is now quite some considerable doubt about the Graf Spee film, "Death of the Raider."

Already there is the documentary "For Freedom," with the British officers playing their actual battle parts.

But if Mr. Brook can't be Admiral Sir Henry Harwood, he'll be the captain commanding the light cruiser escorting a fleet of merchantmen across the North Sea in "Convoy," which British studios are now making.

One sentence in the synopsis of the story makes me angry. It says: "Embittered by an unhappy marriage, the captain's task is made more difficult by the presence on the convoy of a young lieutenant who—before the war—had come between him and his wife."

Tri the mug. I thought that the one good thing you could say about the war was that it had done away with the need in pictures for old, hack situations like that.

Or maybe the script man wrote it out of force of habit.

JUST as eager for a uniform as Mr. Brook is Mr. Niven. After four months' waiting, he has got a commission in the Rifle Brigade. Two pips. His part will take longer to play.

BY the way, Anna Neagle is to be teamed with Cary Grant in "Tree of Liberty."

Davis to be Sarah Bernhardt. . . . Michael Stoker, singing footman in "Me and My Gal," sang well enough to get a job with the opera. He's in "Beggars' Opera," backing up Michael Redgrave. . . . Spencer Tracy-Mickey Rooney will sequel "Boy's Town." . . . George Formby has cancelled all stage contracts to leave himself free to play his banjo to the troops.

Hilda Glyder, who made the current hit song, "Oh, Johnny, Oh," popular twenty-three years ago, is now honey-mooning in California with Dave Goldman. She was previously Mrs. Harry Weldon. . . . Dietrich will get glamour and Vic McLaglen in "Seven Sinners" (Seven? I didn't think Dopey could be bad). . . . June (Four

Feathers) Duprez has arrived in Hollywood and is being tested by Alf Hitchcock for "Personal History."

★ **MICKEY ROONEY** and his father appear together in a picture for the first time in Mickey's screen career. In Judge Hardy and Son, starring Mickey, his father, Joe Yule, will have a minor role. They played together in vaudeville when Mickey was four years old.

★ **GEORGE BRENT** spent part of his childhood in Ireland herding sheep. He related his experiences as we sat around huge charcoal burners on the night location set of "The Fighting 69th," which covered several acres.

A troupe of forty workmen and technicians returned from a three-thousand-mile journey through Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California, where they exposed more than twenty-five thousand feet of film getting background shots for "The Grapes of Wrath." The cast, headed by Henry Fonda, and director John Ford were working at the studio at the same time. John Steinbeck approved the script which was adapted from his book.

June Withers' voice was used for impersonating cartoon characters on the screen before she became an actress.

INANITY FARE



When Sir John got the invitation To be Minister of Information, He remarked: "It looks to me As easy as B.B.C."

HE NEVER TOLD HIS PARENTS OF HIS EXPLOITS

SQUADRON LEADER KENNETH CHRISTOPHER DORAN, who became the first air hero of the Allies, is reported missing. He was awarded a bar to his Distinguished Flying Cross on January 30, the first time this distinction has been accorded a British flier since hostilities began last September.

Young Doran—he is only 26—was awarded the flying cross by King George last November in recognition for leading the successful attack on German naval bases at Wilhelmshaven and Brunsbüttel on September 4, less than 36 hours after Great Britain declared war on Germany.

Britain announced that direct hits with bombs had been made on a German battleship at Wilhelmshaven and that another warship was attacked at Brunsbüttel.

In describing the Wilhelmshaven raid, Doran said: "We reached Wilhelmshaven after two hours of flying. We could see a German warship taking on stores from two tenders at her stern. We could see some washing hanging on a line but undaunted by this, we proceeded to bomb the battleship."

"Flying at 100 feet above mast height, all three aircraft in the flight converged on her. I flew straight ahead. The pilot of the second craft came across from one side, and the third crossed from the other side."

"When we flew on top of the battleship we could see the crew running fast for their stations. We dropped our bombs. The second pilot, flying behind saw two hit. We came around and the ship's anti-air guns began to fire as we headed for home."

The exploit for which Doran was awarded the bar to his D.F.C. was the leadership of a reconnaissance flight of nine Bristol Blenheim bombers which encountered a group of Messerschmitt 110 "destroyer" planes over the North Sea. One of the British bombers was shot down, but their fire downed one German plane and damaged two others.

DORAN, a handsome, mustached officer, is so modest that, according to his mother, he refused to wear his uniform while home on leave. He never told his parents of his exploits and the announcements of his decorations surprised them both.

Born at Leicester, Doran was educated at St. Albans school, and he enlisted as a private in the Territorial Army in 1932.

He was commissioned in the Royal Air Force in December, 1935, promoted to pilot officer ten months later and was advanced to flying officer in May, 1938.

In March, 1939, Doran was made an acting flight lieutenant and was raised to a squadron leader in December of last year.

In February, 1940, he was awarded a bar to the D.F.C. for leading a formation of bomber aircraft which was attacked by Messerschmitts over the North Sea.

Two fighter aircraft were compelled to break off the fight. A third was shot down in flames into the sea and the remainder eventually abandoned the attack.

Although one British aircraft was lost and a second had to return to the base, Doran led the remaining aircraft 130 miles further to his objective.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"I wish you'd watch what papers you give me to sign—this is the third time this week I've committed myself to prison!"

How Poland's £21,000,000 of Gold was Saved

ON September 28, 1939, thirty-one tired, dirty, unshaven men lined up with other refugees to wait their turn for free soup and bread at a charity soup kitchen at the Gare de l'Est in Paris.

One of them had in his pocket a receipt for £21,000,000 worth of gold, which the party had just handed over to the Bank of France.

That receipt was a symbol of perhaps the greatest victory over Hitler that has yet been achieved in this war.

The story begins 23 days before, in Warsaw, which was at that time being threatened by the huge mechanized Nazi army, that was ever coming nearer. The Polish Government was busy leaving the capital for its brief stay in Lublin, and the city, already under shell fire, was preparing for its gallant but hopeless resistance.

Colonel Adam Koc, former Polish Finance Minister, paid a visit that night of September 5 to the Bank of Poland and to the Finance Ministry to ask what arrangements had been made for the transfer of the Government's gold reserve. As he had suspected,

It is not true that Hitler's conquest of Poland was an unqualified victory, for it failed to attain one of its principal objectives—the capture of the gold reserve of the Polish Republic.

How the £21,000,000 of bullion was transferred from the Bank of Warsaw to the Bank of France is one of the greatest thrills of this war.

nothing had been done. All was confusion. The Government had left without the gold.

★ ★ ★ SO Koc took upon himself the responsibility of ordering and organizing the removal of the gold to France before the city fell. He had no legal standing, no transport, the country was over-run with German spies and saboteurs, constantly flown over by Nazi aircraft, and was soon to fall a prey to the advancing armies of the Fuehrer.

Koc telephoned to Colonel Ignacy Matuszewski, also a former Finance Minister under Pilsudski, and put the problem to him.

★ ★ ★ ONE hour later Matuszewski reported to Koc at the bank. With him he brought 10 volunteers, soldiers, clerks, mechanics—all mere boys.

The lads were sent out to find transport, while Koc and Matuszewski worked out possible routes to the Rumanian frontier. The search for transport seemed hopeless. Every available bus or lorry had been commandeered for war purposes or for evacuation. Only five derelict, creaking, worn-out buses, which nobody had thought worth removing from the garages, could be begged, borrowed, or stolen.

By the time these five wrecks had lumbered up to the bank—the two leaders had decided that the best plan was for the convoy to set out eastward for Brest-Litovsk, then strike southward for the frontier.

Only £25,000,000 worth of the gold could be accommodated in the five derelict buses. It was decided that this amount should be taken immediately and, if possible, a return journey could be made for the remainder. As soon as the bullion was aboard, Matuszewski took him in the leading bus and the expedition set out. Koc was left behind to deal with further arrangements.

for along it. Twenty more volunteers were ready, too.

So the enlarged convoy set out on its 470-mile trek.

Soon Nazi spies found the new route and were doing all they could to stop the convoy. Enemy aircraft hovered above. But the convoy travelled only by night. Bridges were mined and the buses had constantly to discover new ways. Roads had been bombed to pieces. Frequent breakdowns occurred. But on the evening of September 13 the last bus arrived in the town of Sniatin on the Rumanian frontier—arrived two hours ahead of schedule.

Here a train was waiting, thanks to arrangements Koc made by wire from Warsaw. The gold was immediately loaded on to it. The train thundered over the bridge that led into Rumania. And 30 minutes later the bridge blew up.

The Gestapo had set their time-bomb too late.

★ ★ ★ AT Constanza, the Rumanian Black Sea port, the gold was put aboard the American oil-tanker Eocene, skippered by an Englishman, Captain R. E. Brett. There was a hitch when the crew deserted. They had been bribed by the Germans or frightened at the thought of submarines. But the Poles combed the docks and taverns and got together a new crew, by threats or by persuasion.

Soviet Russia was by this time invading Poland, and there were Red submarines, warships, and planes to be avoided, as well as German agents, but the Eocene got through quite safely to Istanbul.

Here the officials demanded £5,000 in cash to pay for a special train with guards. They suggested that the money could come out of the hoard of gold, but Matuszewski refused, declaring that he had no authority to touch it.

An American oil company came to the rescue and lent them the required amount of money.

So the train set out from Scutari (on the other side of the Bosphorus from Istanbul) on an uneventful journey to Beirut, in Syria, where the gold was transferred to French cruisers.

Most of this story is told in "The Polish Gold," by Robert Westbury and R. M. Low, published by Methuen at 3s.

WAR CHANGES IN OUR LANGUAGE

WE are using quite a number of words which, only a few months ago, most people would not have understood—or if they had understood them, would have given a different meaning.

"WARDEN" used to conjure up the Governor of a U.S. gaol as represented on the films. Now, if we hear the word, we think of the man or woman who tells us that our "black-out" (another war word) is imperfect.

"POOL" is an adjective for petrol or other commodities which are doled out by controllers and have lost their familiar brand names. "EVACUATION" is a genuine new war word formed from "EVACUATION" which is here used in a different sense from its former one. We coined this word in Hongkong for the people who came down from Shanghai during the early days of the Sino-Japanese War.

The economists are popularising "VICIOUS SPIRAL"—which means a situation in which prices and wages rise, chasing each other as it were up a spiral staircase. The phrase is quite old, but it has hitherto been confined to books on economics.

The most popular of the new words coming from Germany is "BLITZKRIEG," much more used than its translation, "lightning war."

"ERSATZ" (substitute) familiar in 1914-18, has been revived now. It has such a bad name in Germany that the Nazi Government discourages its use, preferring such terms as "synthetic."

"CONCHIE" and "RATIONS" are both words from last war. The latter is again being pronounced "rashuns," with the short "a" instead of "ayshuns," which is considered more correct, and is used in the Services.

Some of the war words are not particularly desirable additions to the language. Perhaps after the war English will be "DECONTAMINATED"—another wartime term meaning, as applied to streets, houses and goods, freed from contamination by gas.

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Sir Neville Henderson

INSTALMENT 15

HITLER POSTPONES the WAR

With the Soviet pact in his pocket Hitler became jubilant and truculent. He was prepared to show the world what his army and air force would do if he did not get his way in the Polish dispute.

To-day Sir Neville Henderson, Britain's Ambassador in Berlin until the outbreak of war, tells how dramatic moves to save the peace were made by Britain, and how Hitler, with preparations for an invasion of Poland apparently complete, hesitated...



Sir Neville Henderson

At the moment on August 22 when Herr von Ribbentrop was preparing to fly to Moscow, I received instructions to convey without delay a personal letter from the Prime Minister to Herr Hitler. An interview was arranged for me with Hitler for the following day at Berchtesgaden, and I left Berlin at 9.30 a.m. on August 23.

I reached Salzburg about mid-day, and I had my first audience with Hitler at Berchtesgaden at 1 p.m.

The three main points of the Prime Minister's letter were:—

(1) Insistence on the determination of His Majesty's Government to fulfil their obligations to Poland.

(2) Their readiness, if a peace atmosphere could be created, to discuss all the problems at issue between our two countries, and

(3) Their anxiety, during a period of truce, to see immediate direct discussion initiated between Germany and Poland in regard to the reciprocal treatment of minorities.

Hitler's reply, which was no less uncompromising than I had anticipated, was to the effect that Great Britain's determination to support Poland could not modify his policy.

Fuehrer gives me his reply

He was prepared to accept even a long war rather than sacrifice German national interests and honour, and if Great Britain persisted in her own measures of mobilisation he would at once order the mobilisation of the whole of the German forces.

At my first interview with him on that day, Hitler was in a mood of extreme excitability. His language as regards the Poles and British responsibility for the Polish attitude was violent, recriminatory and exaggerated.

He referred, for instance, to 100,000 German refugees from Poland, a figure which was at least five times greater than the reality.

At my second interview, when he handed me his reply, he had recovered his calm but was not less obdurate. Everything was England's fault.

She had encouraged the Czechs last year and she was now giving a blank cheque to Poland. No longer, he told me, did he trust Mr. Chamberlain.

He preferred war, he said, when he was fifty to when he was fifty-five or sixty.

He had himself always sought and believed in the possibility of friendship with England.

He now realised, he said, that those who had argued the contrary had been right and nothing short of a complete change in British policy towards Germany could ever convince him of any sincere British desire for good relations.

My last remark to him was that I could only deduce from his language that my mission to Germany had failed and that I bitterly regretted it.

I flew back from Berchtesgaden to Berlin the same evening.

I had, in fact, little hope that either the Prime Minister's letter or my own language to Hitler, however direct and straightforward, would give him pause.

The Russian pact had, I felt, created in his opinion a situation which was favourable to his designs and I believed his mind to be definitely made up.

Though he spoke in a Neronic vein of his artistic tastes and of his longing to satisfy them, I derived the impression that the corporal of the last war was even more anxious to prove what he could do as a conquering Generalissimo in the next.

What the world or Germany might suffer was of no consequence so long as his lust to show what he, as leader of Germany, could do was satisfied.

More than once he repeated to me that, if he had been Chancellor of Germany in 1914, he would never have lost that war in 1918.

Nevertheless the visit to Berchtesgaden may after all have postponed the disaster for a week.

Ribbentrop flew back to Germany with the signed Russo-German Agreement and Hitler returned to Berlin on the night of August 24.

I have, as I have mentioned earlier, some reason to believe that though I cannot confirm it—that the order for the German Army to advance into Poland was actually issued for the night of August 25.

It is difficult otherwise to find justification for the various orders and arrangements which came into force on August 26 and 27.

In the afternoon of August 25 itself, all telephone communication between Berlin and London and Paris was unexpectedly cut off for several hours.

Why he hesitated

The celebrations at Tannenberg were cancelled on the 26th, and the Party Rally at Nuremberg on August 27; all naval, military and air attaches at Berlin were refused permission to leave the city without prior authority being obtained from the Ministry of War.

All German airports were closed from August 26, and the whole of Germany became a prohibited zone for all aircraft except the regular civil lines. All internal German air services were also suspended.

Moreover, as from the 27th a system for the rationing of foodstuffs and other commodities throughout Germany came into force.

That this latter and—for the public—a depressing measure should have been adopted prior to the outbreak of war can scarcely be explained, except on the assumption that war should actually have broken out on August 26.

The fact may well be, as I imagine it was, that Hitler had had in consequence of the Prime Minister's letter one last hesitation and countermanded the orders to his army, whereas the other arrangements were allowed to proceed unchecked.

But it was not the horrors of war or the thought of dead Germans which deterred him.

He had unlimited confidence in the magnificent army and air force which he had recruited, and he was

certainly not averse to putting them to the test so far as Poland was concerned.

Asked to fly to London

In two months, he told me, the war in the East would be ended and he would then, he said, hunt one hundred and sixty divisions against the Western Front, if England was so unwise as to oppose his plans.

His hesitation was due rather to one final effort to detach Britain from Poland.

Be that as it may, at about 12.45 on August 25, I received a message to the effect that Hitler wished to receive me at the Chancellery at 1.30 p.m. At that meeting he made to me the verbal communication which has already been published in the White Paper on the outbreak of war.

Briefly put, Hitler's proposals (which dealt with two groups of questions: (a) the immediate necessity of a settlement of the dispute between Germany and Poland, and (b) an eventual offer of friendship or alliance between Germany and Great Britain.

My interview with Hitler, at which Herr von Ribbentrop and Dr. Schmidt were also present, lasted on this occasion over an hour.

The Chancellor spoke with calm and apparent sincerity. He described his proposals as a last effort, for conscience sake, to secure good relations with Great Britain, and he suggested that I should fly to London myself with them.

I told his Excellency that, while I was fully prepared to consider his course, I felt it my duty to tell him quite clearly that my country could not possibly go back on its word to Poland.

However anxious we were for a better understanding with Germany, we could never reach one except on the basis of a negotiated settlement with Poland.

Whatever may have been the underlying motive of this final gesture on the part of the Chancellor, it was one which could not be ignored, and with Lord Halifax's consent, I flew to London early the following morning (August 26), on a German plane which was courteously put at my disposal.

Two days were spent by His Majesty's Government in giving the fullest and most careful consideration to Hitler's message, and on the afternoon of August 28 I flew back to Berlin with their reply.

His Majesty's Government proposed the initiation of direct discussions between the Polish and German Governments, and the adoption of immediate steps to relieve the tension in the matter of the treatment of minorities.

Furthermore, they undertook to use all their influence with a view to contributing towards a solution which might be satisfactory to both parties, and which would, they hoped, prepare the way for the negotiation of that wider and more complete understanding between Great Britain and Germany which both countries desired.

Finally, after a reference to a

limitation of armaments, His Majesty's Government pointed out that, whereas a just settlement of the Polish question might open the way to world peace, failure to do so would finally ruin the hopes of a better understanding between our countries and might well plunge the whole world into war.

I did most of the talking

Could any reply have been more precise or straightforward? It made it easy for Hitler to avoid the calamity of war. If he had really wished to do so.

At 10.30 p.m. on August 28, I was received by Herr Hitler at the Reich Chancellery and handed to him this British reply, together with a German translation.

Hitler was once again friendly and reasonable, and appeared to be not dissatisfied with the answer which I had brought to him. He observed, however, that he must study it carefully and would give me a written reply the next day.

Our conversation lasted for well over an hour, and it was nearly midnight before I got back to the Embassy.

It was, I think, the only one of my interviews with Hitler at which I was I who did most of the talking. Possibly for this reason there is no account of it in the German White Paper which was published after the outbreak of the war.

I used every argument which I could think of to include him to see reason and to come down on the side of peace.

I might mention incidentally that both on that evening and the next, when I visited Hitler again and was handed his reply, nothing was left undone to enhance, or to impress me with, the solemnity of the occasion.

From the Embassy to the Reich Chancellery is a mere three or four hundred yards, but as Berlin was undergoing a week of trial balloons, the Wilhelmstrasse was in complete darkness.

A considerable but quite expressionless crowd had collected in the square, opposite the entrance to the courtyard, into which my car had to drive. Though the people were silent, they gave me no sensation of hostility.

Up to the bitter end that remained the attitude of the Berliners.

A guard of honour was drawn up in the courtyard to the right of the main door and I was received with a roll of drums.

Dr. Meißner and Brücker, Hitler's faithful A.D.C. and body-guard, were awaiting me on the doorstep. The former remarked to me that he was glad to see that I was wearing a buttonhole.

I had always worn a dark red carnation in Berlin except during the three critical days of the week which preceded Munich.

People were not hostile

These extracts are taken from the book by Sir Neville Henderson entitled "The Story of a Mission," published by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, Ltd.

When I was seeing Horace Wilson off at the Tempelhof on his

return to London during that week, I had been asked by some German newspaper correspondents why I had forgotten my buttonhole.

I told them that I had not forgotten, but that I considered it to be inappropriate at a moment of such grave crisis. The story had got around and I regarded Meißner's remark as significant.

Was Hitler then preoccupied as to what the answer of His Majesty's Government would be?

But it was probably merely Meißner's own wishful thinking or preoccupation.

I wore my carnation again the next day, but, that time, as I was leaving after my interview, I told Meißner that I feared that I would never wear one again in Germany.

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TO-MORROW:

My midnight scene with Ribbentrop—Two amazing interviews—Pistol at Poland's head—My warning to Halifax.

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Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS

1—Native American grain

2—Ornament

3—Conduct

4—Counterfitter

5—On coming of

6—Beginning of

7—Mixed type

8—Pratt's name

9—Narrow openings

10—Sun

11—Sensible

12—Scotch river

13—Virt

14—Weapons

15—Local wrong

16—Part of speech

17—Quambling cubes

18—Removed skin

19—Man's name

20—Food for children

21—Dried grass

22—Payment for tide

23—Navy sailor

24—Concerning

25—Italian river

26—One who displays learning

27—Dent

DOWN

1—Flesh foods

2—Pertaining to stars

3—Suffix: like

4—Managerial (col.)

5—Decadence

6—This man's

7—By means of

8—Deliver tidings

9—Hing tremulously

10—Candidate defeated

11—President's lawyer

12—Name

13—Proceeds

14—Poolhousess

15—First name of husband

16—National long-lost

17—Loose heat

18—Billard stick

19—Part of foot

20—End of prohibition

21—Direct hearing

22—Young salmon

23—Dove

24—Store

25—Faint

26—Zal away

27—Agitate air

28—Face

29—Catch

30—Attention

31—Of the (French)

32—Greek "W"

1—Native American grain

2—Ornament

3—Conduct

4—Counterfitter

5—On coming of

6—Beginning of

7—Mixed type

8—Pratt's name

9—Narrow openings

10—Sun

11—Sensible

12—Scotch river

13—Virt

14—Weapons

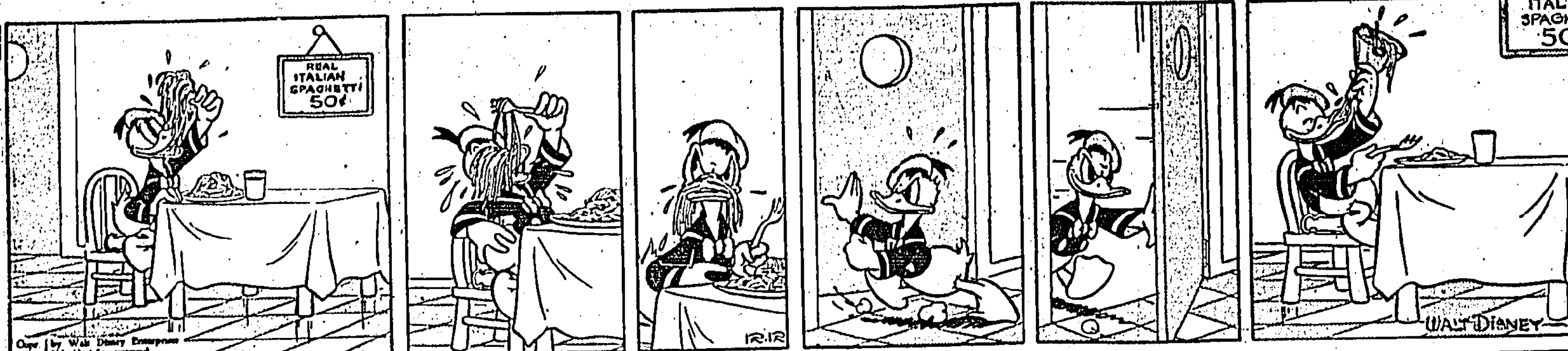
15—Local wrong

16—Part of speech

17—Quambling cubes

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RAF Raid The RAF



THE pilots and crews of two Yorkshire R.A.F. stations have been raiding each other with leaflets.

Station No. 1—we shall call it—apparently received more publicity for its part in the raid on Sylt than Station No. 2.

Station No. 2, which is understood to have been the first to bomb the German base, didn't like this a bit.

Touch Of Irony

So it set out for Station No. 1 two days ago, and dropped leaflets on the officers' mess ironically congratulating them on "their heroism and initiative in the Sylt bombardment."

"Reprisals" quickly followed. Printed leaflets scattered by Station No. 1 were picked up on and near Station No. 2.

A Pinch Of Sylt

"You must be frightfully jealous," read one extract. "But then you came in rather late."

"Still, it must be galling to have your thunder stolen."

"There are tales of indiscriminate bombing of mackerel in the North Sea, but we're nice and accept all these stories with a large pinch of Sylt."

"We wish you the best of luck. And when your next job is on remember we will always help you out. Lots of love."

'SEDUCED BY DOCTOR' CLAIM COLLAPSES

ESCORT CALLS FOR C.O.

—But Let Him Have
His Supper

DETECTIVES who arrested 22-year-old Leonard M. Cook, as a deserter outside his home in Holderness-road, Hull, let him return to the house for his supper.

Cook, a conscientious objector, was ordered to perform non-combatant duties when he appeared before a Tribunal at Leeds last October.

This he protested, would be against his conscience. On being called up by the R.A.M.C., he wrote to say that he still objected to serving.

He was then arrested and taken before a magistrate, who remanded him for an escort.

Cook was taken to the R.A.M.C. depot at Norwich.

Leonard received his calling up papers for the R.A.M.C. before Easter," his mother said.

"Detectives first came for him a week last Tuesday when he was at work."

"They came again on Good Friday,

WOMAN'S STORY OF RIDE IN CAR

A MAN'S claim against a doctor for the alleged seduction of his 38-year-old daughter, said to have lived a "sheltered life," failed at Birmingham Assizes.

After the daughter had been cross-examined, her father's counsel dropped the case.

Judgment with costs was entered for Dr. Charles Peter Mann, formerly of Dudley-street, West Bromwich, and now serving with the Forces.

The action was brought by 70-year-old Mr. John Herbert Linford, of The Broadway, Dudley, in respect of his daughter Edith.

Mr. E. G. H. Beresford, opening, said Miss Linford had always lived at home and never been out to business.

From 1932 Dr. Mann had been the Linford's doctor.

"Told His Mother"
In September, 1938, Dr. Mann invited Miss Linford to go out with him.

He drove her towards Kingswinford, turned into a lane and stopped the car.

It was alleged the seduction took place in the car.

and on Easter Monday, but each time he was out.

"On the last occasion they waited outside the house and arrested him as he came home. They let him get his supper and then took him to the police station."

Mr. Justice Wrottesley: You liked him when he kissed you?—I don't know about that.

Did you really believe you were going to have a baby?—Yes.

Miss Linford said Dr. Mann told her he would not marry her, so she went to Dr. Soutter to expose him.

Mr. Justice Wrottesley: In other words, trying to frighten Dr. Mann into marrying you?—Oh, no.

Cross-examined by Mr. A. J. Long, K.C., Miss Linford said she had "never had a young man."

Mr. Long: Did you find things a little monotonous?—Yes.

Miss Linford said she pressed Dr. Mann as to what he was going to do because "An honourable gentleman would certainly offer marriage."

She declared she did not want damages from the action.

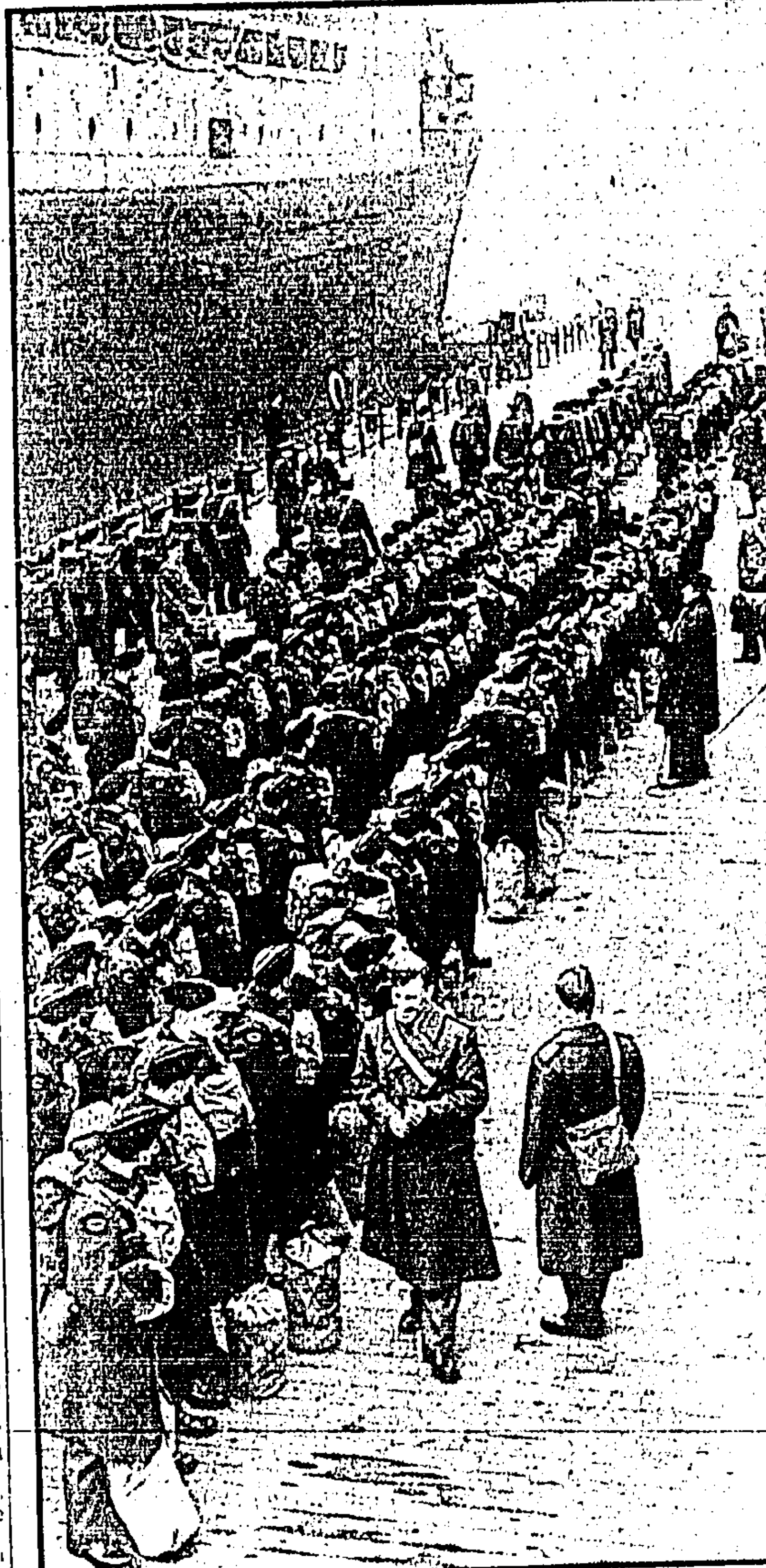
"To Show Him Up"
Mr. Justice Wrottesley: You want to show him up?—Yes.

Mr. Long submitted that it was clearly shown that Miss Linford had suffered from hallucinations. He thought she was sincere.

The Judge: I believe she is sincere. That is the misfortune of it.

Mr. Beresford said he would not pursue the case and would submit to judgment.

MORE CANADIANS LAND



Some of the Canadians after disembarking at a Western port.

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GREAT NORTHERN Cable Service in Japan Will Become Japanese

Tokyo, May 7.
Following negotiations since March with Mr. H. S. Poulsen, General Manager in the Far East of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, the Ministry of Communications will take over the business rights at Nagasaki of the Company as from June 1. The Danish company will entirely cease to operate cable services in Japan as from April 30, 1943.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, which operates the Eurasian telegraph service through Siberia, has since 1871 run a telegraph office at Nagasaki—Domei.

9.45 Compositions of Saint-Saens. "Samson and Delilah"—Selection, De Groot and His Orchestra; The Deluge—Prelude, Op. 48, Toscha Seidel (Violin) with Max Rabinovitch at the Piano; Softly Awakes My Heart (from "Samson and Delilah"), Moria Olszewska (Contralto) with Orchestra; Le Cygne, Marcel Mule (Saxophone) with Marcel Gaveau at the Piano.

10.00 Studio—"The Blarney Legend".

A Play produced by Evelyn Wood; Scene: Glendora Castle on Christmas Eve, 1928; Cast: Colin, Master of Blarney; C. Jones; Helen, an American guest; Madeline Van Metre; Bruce, another guest; R. Norworthy; Elizabeth, Colin's sister; Diana Duncan—Margaret, Colin's fiancée, Minnie Bona.

10.30 Billy Cotton and His Band in Dance Music.

11.00 Close Down.

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STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary issued yesterday says: Market ruled very quiet.

Buyers
Union Insurance \$475
Docks Cum. Rts. \$21
Providents \$4.15
Trams \$17.40
Telephones (New) \$10
Sinceres \$2.30
Wm. Powell \$1 1/4
Entertainments \$7.20
Sellers
Providents \$4.35
Lands \$36 1/4
Trams \$17.60
Electric \$64 1/2
Dairy Farms \$22
Sales
H.K. Banks \$1,405/82 1/2/80
Humphreys \$8
Trams \$17.40
Star Ferries \$65
Telephones (New) \$10.10

LOCAL ESTATE

Local estate sworn under \$23,900 was left by the late Miss Justina Jessie Anderson, of Marley, Bellevue Road, Southbourne-on-Sea, Hants, who died there on March 26, 1930. An application by Mr. G. G. N. Tinsley, solicitor and the lawful attorney, for sealing certified copy of probate of the will and codicil approved, has been granted.

—RADIO—

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Hal Lorenzo and Toby Gray
From the Studio

Radio Programme Broadcast by Z. B. W. on a Frequency of 845 k.c. and on Short Wave from 1-2.15 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 9.52 m.c.s. per second.

12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.
12.30 Songs by Turner Layton at the Piano.
12.40 Billy Thorburn (Piano) and His Music.
1.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.05 Harry Roy's Tiger Ragamuffins and Elsie Carlisle (Vocal).
1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.
1.45 A Variety Programme with Stanley Holloway, Cicely Courtneidge and Others.

2.15 Close Down.
2.00 Tchaikovsky—Symphony No. 6 in B Minor, Op. 74 (The "Pathétique" Symphony).
2.30 Boston Symphony Orchestra conducted by Serge Koussevitzky.

2.45 Closing Local Stock Quotations.
2.50 Tartini—Sonata for Violin and Piano ("Devil's Trill").
3.00 Yehudi Menuhin (Violin) with Piano accompaniment by Arthur Balsam.

3.05 Ina Souze (Soprano) in a Light Concert.
3.30 London Relay—The News.
3.40 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

3.50 Studio—Two Piano Jazz Recital by Hal Lorenzo and Toby Gray.
4.00 Medley of old Favourites, Intro: Medley of the town; I'll see you in my dreams; My gal Sal, Hal Lorenzo; 2. Waltz Medley, Intro: After the ball; Villa; One day when we were young, Hal Lorenzo; 3. Piano Duet—Swing-ing a Minuet in G, Hal Lorenzo and

Toby Gray; 4. Medley, Intro: My prayer; My heart belongs to daddy; South of the border, Hal Lorenzo; 5. J'ai deux amours, Hal Lorenzo; 6. Piano Duet—I've got Rhythm, Hal Lorenzo and Toby Gray.
8.30 B. B. C. Recording—"Hall Variety".
Written and devised by Gale Pedrick. Production by Roy Speer.
9.00 The Organ, The Dance Band and Me.
9.15 London Relay—News Summary.
9.30 Talk on "What Oil Means To Us" recorded by Robert Byron.



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HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

Stubbs Road Tel. 27778/9

The Hongkong Telegraph

Wednesday, May 8, 1940.

Wyndham St., Hongkong
Telephone: 20015

THIS prefix "Special to the Telegraph" is used by the "Hongkong Telegraph" to indicate news which is strictly copyright under the provisions of the Telecommunications Ordinance, 1939. Such news as bears the indication "UP" is received in Hongkong on the date of publication by the United Press Association, who reserve all rights and forbid republication either wholly or in part without previous arrangement.

Super "Marge"

THE once humble margarine will soon be giving itself airs. While pedants have argued about how the word should be pronounced, dietetic experts have been considering how the substance might be so raised in the scale of edibility that even in the best circles butter would never—or scarcely ever—be mentioned.

The result of these portentous deliberations is that all margarine for the table will contain vitamins A and D in the same quantity as its rationed rival. Margarine will thus enter upon the "super" stage of its career; Cinderella will go to the ball. Henceforth there can be no looking backward. In time, no doubt, butter will come to be looked upon as a margarine substitute, and a poor one at that.

This is a blow to the cows of the British Commonwealth, who have been conscientiously doing their duty. The scientific gentleman called Ersatz has given them all crumpled horns. Their well-known placid dignity on which not even the Great Hee-Haw of Hamburch (as he calls it) has hitherto had effect, can scarcely be expected to stand the strain.

But surely, if a thing is worth doing, it is worth doing—even in wartime. Why stop at the same quantity of vitamins as is to be found in butter? Why not twice the quantity? And why not also add the vitamins which butter has not thus far been able to boast?

A great opportunity has been missed. Britain's super-"marge" might have been made super-plus, which surely would have gone far towards winning the war. For while the enemy was stupidly stuffing his guns with all the butter he could commandeer, we should have been galvanising ourselves with super-margarine enough to make us supermen and superwomen. It is not too late. As the war is still young, one confidently commends the idea to those in authority.

AN AMERICAN TALKS TO CANADIANS ABOUT THE WAR

Mr. LAWRENCE HUNT:

"Common-sense as well as Moral sense
will demand the end of our Neutrality"

I SHALL talk to you to-day simply as a plain American citizen, a neighbour, and a friend.

American neutrality in this war is Hitler's and Stalin's greatest hope—their very best chance to win. They know it, and they are employing the same technique with us as they have done with others—to bore from within, and, with the frantic aid of kindred spirits, of millions of intellectuals and demagogic politicians, to weaken our will to think and to act. If the Nazis and Communists can soften the mind and soul of America, if they can somehow keep us nervously impotent—somehow keep us neutral—they might win.

So we Americans are, in a certain sense, already in this war. And in the United States, as on the European continent, the Nazi-Communists have won a temporary advantage in their desperate struggle to destroy the way of life which you and we enjoy and cherish. They are trying with all their might and main to confuse our minds, to deaden our hearts, and to paralyse our moral driving force. To their aid have sprung the enemies within our gates.

★ ★ ★

Let us frankly admit our casualties. At the moment the Nazi-Communist propagandists in America are successful. They are now conducting an appalling "blitzkrieg" against the nerve centres of the American people.

About two months ago the Congress of the mightiest single democracy on earth, after eight weeks of hysterical indecision, finally approved a bill whereby Finland was loaned a little money to buy, if she wished, coffins to bury her dead but not arms with which to defend her liberty. So great was the hysteria of Congress that Finland's name did not even appear in that magnificent gesture of the American Republic.

Since then the Nazi-Communists, aided and abetted consciously or unconsciously by our isolationists, have mocked at England and France because they did not send a large army to Finland's aid, which, as the Finnish leaders have said, Norway and Sweden would not permit.

There have been other casualties. When the Nazis shot schoolboys in Prague as an example to other children, when they murdered Catholic priests and tortured and enslaved the inhabitants of Poland, when they threatened the same treatment to the helpless people of Norway and Sweden if they permitted an Allied army to aid Finland, there were, here and there, nervous whispers of regret. But when the British navy delayed our ships several hours, as it had a right to do under international law, some of our columnists and Congressmen shrank with rage.

★ ★ ★

Yes, the Nazi-Communist "blitzkrieg" on American nerves has been so successful that, in fear of Hitler and of having to do anything to check his barbarians, the Congress of the United States hauled down the American flag over a great part of the waters of the world. To his lasting honour, the greatest statesman in the American Senate, Carter Glass, of Virginia, denounced this action as taking the United States "to the verge of poltroonism" and as dishonouring our World War dead.

Many of our muddy-thinking isolationist politicians and pseudo-intellectuals who, quite unconsciously, are frantically fighting the battles of Hitler and Stalin inside America, tell the embattled democracies: "We really do hope and pray that you win so that we won't have to fight alone some day. It would be a horrible world for us if the Nazis and Communists win. God bless you, No, we won't lend you a nickel. But—God bless you, and to show how we feel about it, we'll give you lots and lots of moral support now and loads of advice if you wish."

A large number of very nice, well-meaning people indulge in that hysterical nonsense. They are reminiscent of the man who set out to make a fortune by manufacturing pills to cure earthquakes.

One of the most insidious and effective tricks of our Nazi-Communist and peace-at-any-price propagandists is to portray vividly the horrors of war and then tell us that if we simply submit we can have peace. That is, we can eat and sleep and do as we are told. True, we can—

Under the title "An American Looks at the War," the "Hongkong Telegraph" recently reprinted a letter which had been contributed to the "New York Times" by an American reader, Mr. Lawrence Hunt. It was an outspoken challenge to the isolationists, a searching criticism of America's role as bystander in this war; and it created wide interest both in the United States and in this country.

One consequence was that Mr. Hunt, who is a lawyer in New York, was invited by the Canadian Club of Toronto to elaborate his views in person as their guest. His speech, delivered on April 22, was broadcast throughout Canada, and the "Hongkong Telegraph" is glad to be able to reproduce it in full for its readers.

Not think or talk or worship or work as we please with a decent respect for our fellow man's right to do the same. Even so, they say, life is worth while if there is any kind of peace. As a result, there are many people in America to-day who are rushing down that Gaderene hillside.

These propagandists also appeal day after day to the geographical tradition of security in our physical distance from Europe. Millions of honest Americans sincerely believe in that tradition. They fail to realise that no ocean frontier is no barrier against the flood of poisonous ideas, especially when there are people who would gladly open the floodgates.

But many of my fellow-citizens keep on smugly repeating, "It can't happen here," just as some decent people did in Germany 10 years ago. They forget that "nothing succeeds like success," and that if Nazi-Communism is not crushed in this war our America may well be destroyed by the barbarians within our borders. There are large groups in my country which are susceptible to subversive influences; and, whipped up into a fury by some of our scribes and pharisees, the mob would choose Barabbas to-day as it did long ago.

Those are some of the casualties which the Nazi-Communists, their secret sympathisers and their innocent dupes, have inflicted on us in their struggle to destroy our moral fibre and our mental integrity. We shall suffer more casualties because our enemies outside and inside of America are powerful, cunning, and utterly unscrupulous in taking advantage of our Anglo-Saxon traditions of tolerance and fair play.

★ ★ ★

These are grim days in my country. And yet, I believe that the United States will eventually enter this war. I am placing my bets—and advise you to do the same—on the moral traditions and the common-sense of the American people.

We live, like you, under a democratic system of government. The price of democracy is high and includes for us to-day all those casualties I have mentioned. Doubt, delay, and liberation and delay are part of the democratic process. That has meant, and will mean again, terrible waste and inefficiency. Good citizens are willing to pay that price, steep as it is, because they have faith in the ultimate moral judgments and decisions of a free people.

During these dark days, we in America are slowly—very slowly but very surely—forming our judgments and reaching our decisions about our part in the war. There will be many reasons why we shall eventually enter this war, as there were many reasons for our entry into the last war. Let us calmly take stock of the present situation.

To begin with, the moral instincts of the American people are in sound condition. The vast majority of us want you to win. We despise Hitler and Stalin and all they stand for. They have outraged both our morals and our economies. We regard them as "big time" gangsters. Naturally, we hope you can put them down in short order. But if you can't—then, for our own peace and safety, we must lend a hand!

The sober-minded people of America are gradually coming to realise that one of the chief objectives of the Nazi-Communist alliance is the destruction of the Christian religion. Hitler and Stalin have shown by their words and even more by their deeds that they have determined on a second crucifixion which, with Prussian thoroughness, will be so complete that there will be no danger to them of another resurrection.

Despite the scribbles of our literary scoundrels, we Americans are a religious people and, by and large, a Christian nation. Creeds and dogmas mean less than they once did, but we know, too, Hitler's betrayal of labour, Christian principles are the basis of the faith by which we live. The I think that, as this war goes on, both prayers and hymns and precepts of Christianity are part of our daily can labour leaders will realise that the living. The unclean spirit of Nazi-Nazi-Communism dominates the real-

Communism asks Jesus of Nazareth, "What have I to do with thee?" "Nothing—nothing at all. But most of us have something to do with Him. Many of our religious leaders have already awakened to the Nazi-Communist peril to Christianity and to our need to "gird up our loins for righteousness' sake."

A few months ago 33 of the ablest and most honoured leaders of the Protestant Church bade us forswear an unholy neutrality. From the Vatican have come words of flaming scorn for the godless deeds of Hitler's and Stalin's legions. Make no mistake about it. As this war goes on, and it must if you and we are to live as free men, one of the great causes of our entry into the war will be the Christian conscience of America.

Our moral traditions, like yours, include not only religious faith, but also a basic belief in the freedom and dignity of the individual citizen. That belief is so genuine and so deep that we permit the Catholics in our midst to abuse our patience and even to advocate the destruction of that belief. But what the Nazi-Communist propagandists forget is that we have fought for that belief in the past, we'll fight for it again, and we'll always fight for it so long as we remain free men.

We Americans know, despite the frantic falsehoods of our Anglophobes, that this freedom of the individual—freedom to think and speak and work and worship—is, by and large, part of our Anglo-Saxon civilisation—part of the inheritance we have fought for and we have received from Old England.

The Nazi-Communist propagandists in America have taken their cue, of course, from Adolf Hitler and are concentrating some of their heaviest blows on Great Britain. It is an attack on the English-speaking peoples at their source. If Great Britain is destroyed, the other democracies in the British Commonwealth of Nations can be conquered, and America will then be isolated and ruined within her own borders.

Well, I'll bet on Britain. "All our past proclaims our future: Shakespeare's voice and Nelson's hand, Milton's faith and Wordsworth's trust in this our chosen and chosenest land. Bear us witness: come the world against her, England yet shall stand."

But, for our own sake, we Americans cannot risk our future on the betting chances of others. The Nazi-Communist propagandists and their isolationist dupes are counting heavily on those little family spats and irritations which have envenomed the 125 years of peace in Anglo-American relations. It is true that most of our Americans of British ancestry do not loudly boast of our heritage. We have gladly shared our Anglo-Saxon traditions of equal justice and ordered liberty with many fine peoples who came from other lands eager to enjoy our spiritual inheritance and our economic opportunities.

Those traditions are part of the very fabric of our nation. Magna Carta, the common law, the Bill of Rights, the King James Bible, Shakespeare and Dickens—they are the staples of our mental and spiritual life. When America's hour of decision is at hand, Magna Carta, not Mein Kampf, the King James Bible, not Karl Marx, will triumph.

Our worldly-wise friends tell us, however, that although religion, tradition and sentiment will greatly influence us, yet there must also be "hard-boiled," business-like reasons for America's entry into the war. All right. Let's see what they are.

★ ★ ★

If Hitler and Stalin win this war, American business and American labour will go down in common ruin. It took the Russo-German alliance, the partition of Poland and the invasion of Finland and Scandinavia to drive home to many of our hard-headed business men and to our idealistic liberals that the objectives of the Nazi Germany and Bolshevik Russia are practically identical. Those objectives include the destruction of what Hitler calls the "pluto-democracies." The Nazi leaders have recently used the very words of the Soviet ally and are trying to delude and ensnare our labour groups with the old cry, "Workers of the world, unite!"

We know their methods. And we know, too, Hitler's betrayal of labour, Christian principles are the basis of the faith by which we live. The I think that, as this war goes on, both prayers and hymns and precepts of Christianity are part of our daily can labour leaders will realise that the living. The unclean spirit of Nazi-Nazi-Communism dominates the real-

of the world, the subversive forces within America will be vastly strengthened and our present economic system thereby destroyed.

Furthermore, there is a simple arithmetical fact favouring our entry into the war. The democracies are our best customers; the British Commonwealth of Nations is by far the largest. Moreover, you and we do business in the same way, and run our economic systems in pretty much the same manner. There is keen competition among the democracies, but there are also understanding, good faith and mutual confidence. I am convinced that the American business man cherishes those values and will not remain neutral as he senses the growing danger to them. And the decent, intelligent labouring men, who have not succumbed to the poison of Communism, already realise that thanks to the Communists who knifed the German Republic, Hitler came to power, and thinks again to the Communists, Hitler is now making his supreme bid to enslave the world.

Yes, gentlemen, the common-sense, as well as the moral sense, of America will finally demand the end of our neutrality.

★ ★ ★

Twenty-five years ago to-day, at the second battle of Ypres, Canada gave renewed and glorious proof of the fighting qualities of a democracy at war. It is fitting and proper that you should take a just and solemn pride in what you did then.

Canadians should also be proud that it was a Canadian, a graduate of Toronto University, who wrote the greatest poem of that war. Indeed, it was more than a poem—it was a message to each and every one of us, the fathers, brothers, sons and friends of those who did not fear to die for God and country, and for us, the living:

"Take up our quarrel with the foe
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high
If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields."

Well—Canada's conscience is clean. You are keeping faith.

My final word to you to-day—and no matter what happens, don't forget it—my final word is simply this: In our own time and in our own way, the people of the United States of America—your neighbours and your friends—we also will keep the faith.

20,000,000

IN BRITAIN

ARE BOOK

READERS

—Gallup Survey

THE reading habits of the public—a subject on which there is singularly little data—have been investigated by interviewers of the British Institute of Public Opinion.

First, the interviewers asked the question, "Do you find time to read books?"

Of the representative cross-section of the adult public (over 21 years of age) questioned, 62 per cent., representative of some 19,840,000 people, said they read books.

The remaining 38 per cent., representing some 12,160,000 people, said they never read books.

The Young Read Most

The interviewers discovered that: Men outnumber women as readers by a margin of 4 per cent.

Young people outnumber middle-aged people by a margin of 12 per cent., and middle-aged people outnumber elderly people (50 and over) by 10 per cent.

Seventy-five per cent. of people in the higher income group read books as compared with 58 per cent. in the lower income group.

In reply to a question as to how they came by the last book they read:

35 per cent. said from a public library.

20 per cent. said from a 2d. shop library.

9 per cent. said from a subscription library.

21 per cent. borrowed last book they read.

15 per cent. bought it.

Men Buy Most

Nearly twice as many men as women buy books, but nearly twice as many women as men patronise 2d. shop libraries.

The comparatively high percentage of people who said they bought books (15 per cent.) led interviewers to the conclusion that some of those questioned included magazines and periodicals in their definition of a book.

FULL REPORT OF HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATE

Pungent Criticism By Mr. Attlee

WEAK LEADERSHIP BY THE GOVERNMENT BLAMED

LONDON, May 7 (Routor).—Taking part in the House of Commons debate, Mr. C. R. Attlee, the Labour Opposition Leader, began by warmly paying tribute to the fighting forces, including the French and Norwegians. He expressed sympathy with the people of Norway and also expressed his admiration of the skill with which the difficult evacuation was carried out.

"We had an experience of it in the last war and it was rendered far more difficult by the air arm. It was a wonderful feat of arms, but after all it is retirement."

Over-Optimistic
"The Prime Minister's speech on Thursday was over-optimistic and over-complacent. Mr. Churchill's speech was far too optimistic. It is no use the Prime Minister telling us not to come to hasty conclusions. There are some very hasty conclusions in those speeches."

"The Prime Minister asked us to suspend judgment. I think it is very difficult, in the light of events, to say that this campaign has been to our advantage as the Premier said on Thursday. To-day the Prime Minister struck a different note—a good deal more of excuse and explanation."

"No-one wishes to give the handle to the enemy, but we have a service and a duty to the nation to examine the events that have occurred. We have to face facts. We are not afraid to face facts."

Extraordinarily Ill-Advised
"High hopes had been raised in the speeches of Ministers, in the press and over the wireless. I think it extraordinarily ill-advised that people should have had their spirits raised by accounts which encouraged them to imagine that everything was going wonderfully well. I think they should have been given more guidance. We are paying the penalty because after the great expectations, there is naturally disappointment. We realise that we must bear in mind the requirements of a larger strategy, but this was never intended to be a mere tip-and-run expedition. The general view was given that Germany had at last put his head out to be hit and that there was a chance here of the campaign opening out. Hence there is widespread disappointment."

No Initiative Or Planning
"It is sad that in this war there has never been initiative from our side and no real planning in anticipation of possible strokes against us. The Government had the idea of blocking the Narvik route with mines. It must have been apparent that there was the greatest possibility of a hit back by Germany."

"I Want To Know"
"We were informed in March that we had a force of 100,000 men ready to go to Finland. We were assured that these troops were fully prepared. If they were fully prepared in every way, we want to know what happened to them. If they were not, they may have escaped a serious disaster in Finland."

Mr. Attlee continued: "What I cannot understand is the rapid dispersal of all these troops at the time when that was done. The Finnish war ended in March and the Government decided some time after that to lay mines off Norway on April 8. I should have thought that in the event of having that in mind they would have kept in hand this force in case of a German counter-stroke."

Mr. Attlee said that he gathered that some troops were kept together. He wanted to know whether these troops were adequate and whether the necessary equipment was there, the necessary aircraft and the ships necessary to take them. He wanted to know whether they were the right kind of troops. He had been informed that we had a body of troops, trained men who could ski, ready for the Finnish campaign. He was told that they were dispersed and put on other kinds of jobs."

Cannot Send Young Lads
"Why was that so in view of the possibility of a campaign in Norway? People are asking whether these are the troops who ought to have been sent there. I have heard stories about young boys with very little training being sent."

"In a country like Norway, with the rigours of its climate, you don't want to send young boys but older and experienced men."

"We had experience in the Dardanelles of young lads being sent out in great heat and they didn't last long. It is seasoned men who are wanted."

Intelligence Service Break-Down
"Referring to the Germans anticipating any action we might have taken in the laying of mines by invading Norway, Mr. Attlee asked what information had we through our intelligence service. We are told that we knew that there were troops and ships practising disembarkation and that there were four or five different places to which they might go. I have no doubt that obtaining intelligence in Germany is very difficult, but surely we have an

intelligence service in Norway? It is unbelievable that in Norway and Denmark there could have been these elaborate preparations which had gone on for so many months without anything being known of them."

Plan Known For Years
Mr. Attlee wanted to know whether we got any intelligence and whether such intelligence as we got was properly used. "I have been told that the detailed plans for the seizure of Norway by the German General Staff had been known to us many years. I want to know whether we were working out what could have been done to counter those plans."

"The question which strikes me immediately is the vital matter of bases. The first condition should have been that bases should be reasonably safe from air and water. Surely the time factor was all important?"

"The Germans landed only a few troops at selected places, but if they were given time, it was clear that they could bring up reinforcements which would make a landing very difficult. The vital thing was to obtain an air base. This was a risky operation, but risks had to be taken. I want to know whether the Government had a settled plan or whether they acted hurriedly."

Narvik Secondary
"Narvik is really secondary. Stavanger or Trondheim were the real points of importance. It does not seem that the Government realised the importance of the air weapon until after the event. I was disturbed by what the

Prime Minister said. Despite the lessons in Poland and Finland, they do not seem to have realised the vital importance of protection from the air. Unless you could secure that, evacuation was certain."

"I ask whether action was taken in time. The Germans landed at Trondheim and it was ten days after the war before we landed at Narvik and Andalsnes. The question is how far had the Government gone in making plans, and it does not alter the fact that the campaign in southern Norway has been a failure. It is no good suggesting that you can start again and come down from Narvik. This is a terrible difficult business."

Churchill More Optimistic
"There was also the stopping of reinforcements. We could not stop reinforcements from the air, but we certainly got a more optimistic note of what the fleet could do from Mr. Churchill."

"In considering the inception of the expedition, one of the vital factors was how far could you be successful in preventing reinforcements. There was not adequate intelligence and there was not the necessary concentration on essential objectives. I am asking whether at any time there was not delay and discussion when action was necessary."

Not Satisfied
"I am not by any means satisfied. I desire all that the Prime Minister has said that the present War Cabinet is an efficient instrument for conducting the war (Heard Cheers). It has been criticised in this House over and over again. It has been criticised by men of wide experience in the Press and



MR. C. R. ATTLEE

platform. It is wrong in principle and could only be justified by success, and it has not had that success."

Mr. Attlee declared: "Frankly I do not think it fair to put Mr. Churchill in the position of presiding at the Admiralty and being Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff. That is the man in charge of major strategy and should also be in command of a particular unit."

Not Fair To Churchill
"Mr. Churchill has had very great difficulties and it is not fair to put him in an impossible position."

Mr. Attlee continued: "Our friends have been disheartened. We have had a reverse, but we have had reverses before and none of us is in the slightest degree shaken in his faith that we are going to win the war (Cheers). When we have reverses, the essential thing is that we should learn from them (Cheers). I have no doubt whatever of the courage and constancy of all the people in this

country provided they are sure that they are getting the right leadership (Opposition Cheers)."

"The Government will be blind and deaf if they do not realise that there is widespread anxiety among the people of this country—people of all kinds of views and all kinds of thoughts—that they are not satisfied that the war is being waged with sufficient energy, intensity, drive and resolution (Heard Cheers)."

Career Of Failure
"It is not Norway alone. Norway comes as a culmination of many other disappointments. People are saying that those mainly responsible for the conduct of affairs have had an almost uninterrupted career of failure (Opposition Cheers). In Norway, Czechoslovakia and Poland."

Everywhere the story is "Too Late." The Prime Minister talks about missing buses. The Government have missed a number of buses since 1931; they missed all the peace buses and caught the war bus. The people found these men consistently wrong in their judgments. The same people who thought Hitler would not attack Czechoslovakia, who thought Hitler could be appeased, seemed not to have realised that Hitler would attack Norway."

"There seems everywhere failure to drive not only in the field of defence and foreign policy but in England too. They are not organising the country's resources. We have had eight months in which these things ought to have been done. We are not getting organisation of food or men power in the absence of effective leadership. This is having a repercussion on national morale."

The Premier's Weakness
A leading article in the "Times" says that the Prime Minister's weakness has been his devotion to colleagues who are either failures or in need of a rest. In a life and death struggle we cannot afford to have our destinies in the hands of failures or people needing a rest (Opposition Cheers). I am not sure of the Prime Minister's weakness. I think it is a particular weakness of members of the Government benches."

Mr. Attlee, in conclusion, said that members of the Government benches had seen failure after failure only shifted along those benches. They have been content week after week with Ministers whom they know to be failures. They had allowed loyalty to the Chief Whip to overcome their loyalty to the real needs of the country (Opposition Cheers). The House of Commons must take its full responsibility. There is a widespread feeling in the country, not that we shall lose this war—we shall win this war—but to win this war we want different people at the helm from those who led us into it (Cheers)."

A DAMNED INSULT

Admiral M. P. Refutes "Run Away" Story

Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, who was in uniform, was loudly cheered when he rose to speak. He described the suggestion that the British Navy had "run away" from the German fleet as "a damned insult."

The remark was greeted with laughter in which he joined in. He declared that it was not the fault of the Navy that the German warships and transports were not followed into Norwegian ports and destroyed as they were at Narvik. In his opinion, which was supported by authoritative Norwegian information, the naval hazards of an attack on Trondheim would have been trifling compared with those overcome in other operations which he had organised and led. (Cheers)

Wanted Vigorous Action

Since April 16 he had been urging the Admiralty to take a more vigorous action in Norway and to let him take all the responsibility for organising and leading an attack.

It was told that there was no difficulty in going into Trondheim Fjord but it was not considered necessary as the army was making good progress and the situation in the Mediterranean made it undesirable to risk the ships.

He had suggested that old ships might have been used. The loss of them would not have affected the strength of the fleet.

Amory's Demand
Mr. L. S. Amory said that the whole conduct of the war up to now had called for searching inquiry. (Cheers)

He said that there were no loyalties to-day except that to the common cause. (Cheers from all parts of the House.)

There was no doubt that during the past eight months the gap between the German forces and ours, he said, had widened.

We would not go on as we were. There must be a change (Loud cheers from the Opposition).

The next blow, he continued, might fall any moment. It might be Holland, it might be the Mediterranean. We must have a supreme war direction. We must have a proper War Cabinet similar to Mr. Lloyd George's Cabinet in the Great War.

The time had come when the Opposition must definitely take their share of the responsibility and a real national government could be formed.

We Have Been Economically & Diplomatically Weakened

—SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Leader of the Liberal Opposition, after associating himself with the tributes to the courage and will of the Allied fighting forces in Norway, said that he was not surprised that the Chiefs of Staff had felt some anxiety about what might be said in the course of the debate.

He, however, was sorry that Mr. Chamberlain had mentioned the matter because their debates must be absolutely free and there must be no suggestion at all either from outside, from military officers, or from any other direction of hints or advice as to how they were being conducted.

A Suggestion
"I am not at all sure that if we wished to indulge in a 'tu quoque' which is the last thing in which I desire to indulge, we might not say that it would be a good thing if the Ministers themselves would keep in their own hands contacts with the Press, and that it would be better if all contacts with the Press were carried out by a Minister, and if statements made on behalf of the Government were made by Ministers and not by professional Staff Officers."

"I do not wish to criticise any more than Mr. Attlee has criticised the Government decision to evacuate Norway when they were advised by the Chiefs that it was impossible to carry to a successful conclusion operations for the capture of Trondheim."

Abundantly Right
"It seems to me in those circumstances that the Government was abundantly right to act on the advice of their military advisers. Our criticism and examination might be directed to the question why we ever got ourselves into a position in which we had to accept defeat in Norway."

"It is, however, not a major military disaster. Nothing has happened to shake our confidence in the courage and efficiency of our fighting forces and to weaken our resolve to win the war, but something has happened which does suggest that more foresight, energy and a stronger and more ruthless will to victory is required in the supervising of our war efforts."

But if the military consequences of our defeat in Norway are not comparable to those suffered in the last war, then they are sufficiently unpleasant. I shall not exaggerate, but we must face facts and not dig our heads into the sand."

"Casualties" were not negligible. The loss of material was not negligible either. We lost numbers of which our prospective supply for some time ahead is insufficient for our needs."

More Serious Consequences
"Other consequences, however, are much more serious. The Prime Minister did not touch on the economic aspect of them. We have lost all our supplies from Norway,



SIR A. SINCLAIR

Denmark, Sweden and all the Baltic countries."

"The Baltic is sealed to us. We must not forget the 570,000 tons of iron ore which we imported from Narvik and which is in the meantime—and must, I am afraid, for some time to come—cut off."

"Let us be clear that when we do take Narvik we shall find the Germans to have destroyed everything of value in the place."

Diplomatic Weakness
"Diplomatically our position is weakened in every country in the world. The complacent and ill-founded boasts of the Ministers contrast fully with the hard swift blows of the German forces, for in war it is only results which count."

"Another serious loss we have suffered is the blow to the credit of our press and B.B.C. The Prime Minister blames Stockholm reports for their rosy colour. I agree that Stockholm reports were the worst sources of the misleading news to the public, but bitter complaints have been made to me by British journalists, by representatives of Empire newspapers and by foreign journalists about the misleading character of some of the official communiques."

Pressmen Misled
"The idea was given that the landing of troops was a tremendous achievement and there was a general air of optimism created that all was going well."

"This gave these Pressmen a misleading idea. Thus the situation."

"The root cause is that our war effort is not being sustained and there is no thrust forward with ruthless war-minded energy in every

Government Department and in every bit of policy."

Sir Archibald claimed that British forces ought to have been ready and practising as the Germans were for the Norwegian operations.

Another Gateway Closed
Sir Archibald Sinclair added that now that the Germans are secure in Trondheim, Britain's best gateway into Sweden are closed. If the occupation of Trondheim was not feasible, this Norwegian expedition ought never to have been undertaken. If it was a feasible operation, then it ought to have been undertaken with ruthless determination."

"The Germans may have sacrificed a third of their fleet. That fleet helped to win the campaign, which is more than the Kaiser's fleet ever succeeded in doing."

"The Prime Minister has condemned the Germans for disregard of life in bringing reinforcements. A life general does not throw away the lives of his troops without regard to the objects to be achieved, but 10,000 must surely be an exaggerated estimate of the German losses in the Skagerrak, and it is not a great sacrifice to pay for a victorious modern battle, let alone a campaign."

"The Germans pushed resolutely through to Oslo while we hesitated outside Trondheim."

Wrong Troops Sent
Sir Archibald supported Mr. Attlee's contention that seasoned troops and not territorials should have been sent to Norway and severely criticised the Government for not supplying white coast snowshoes to the men. At one place, two anti-aircraft guns were landed. They had an unsuitable type of mounting. They had no trained men to work the guns and no range axes, and they were utterly useless."

One transport had no chronometer or barometer or International code book. It had no arms, not even a rifle, and the food aboard was for less than half the men."

She carried a small party of wounded soldiers, but there was no medical attention."

Will Give Name Privately
Replying to an interjection by Mr. Churchill, Sir Archibald Sinclair said he would inform the First Lord of the name of the ship, privately."

He hoped no one would suffer because of having communicated this communication."

Concluding Sir Archibald dealt with Sweden and said that an ultimatum to Sweden in the next week or two would not be surprising. Now that Sweden was surrounded, he asked whether Britain could help her to resist an invasion from Germany."

"Time is not always on our side. Hitler has taken an old man by the beard on this occasion. We must show equal swiftness and vigour in action if we are to win the war."

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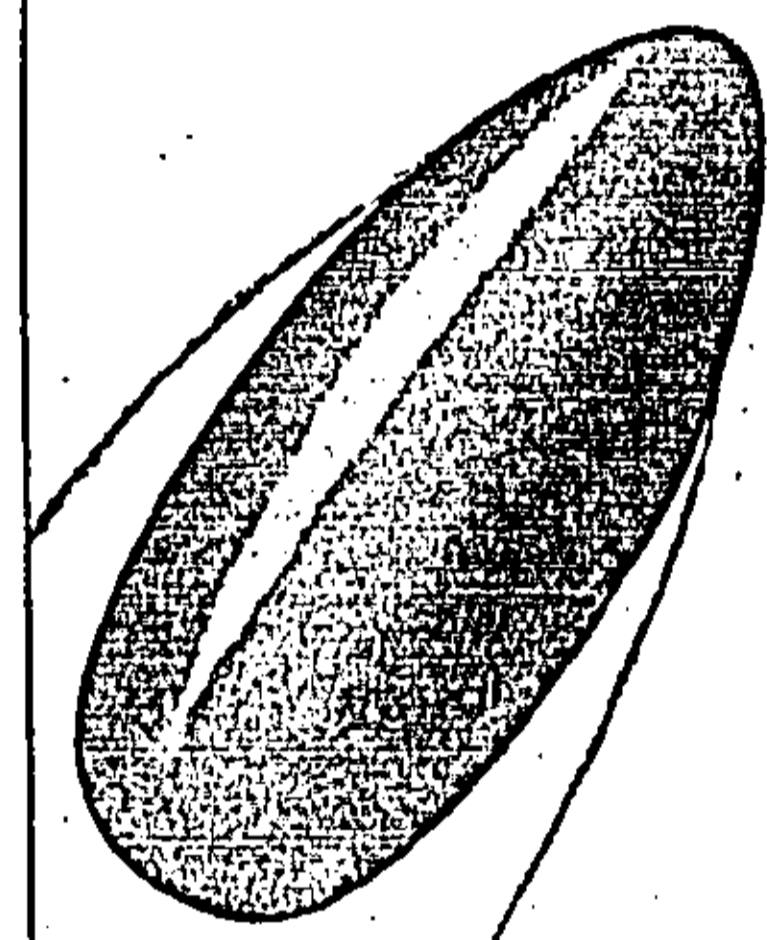
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Around The Courses FROM CADDIE TO LEADING PRO.

Demaret Gets Fun Out Of Serious Golf

Course Improvements At The Country Club

(By "Birdie")

A FEW YEARS AGO, Jimmy Demaret, of Houston, Texas, was a \$1-a-day caddie—to-day he has carved his way to the front ranks of the professionals. Since January 5 he has won five of the foremost American tournaments (the Oakland, San Francisco, New Orleans, St. Petersburg and Western Opens) and leads the money winners with a total of over \$6,000.

Henry Picard topped the pros. last year with a grand total of \$10,303, and in view of the recent announcement by the American P.G.A. that the summer will see a further ten tournaments aggregating \$75,000 in prize money, there is every possibility that Demaret will pass Picard's total before the summer is over.

But Demaret is not just another successful and serious money-maker. "Colourful" seems to be his general description by American sports writers—and that doesn't refer to his clothes, the startling hues of which have been said to dazzle the crowds. He takes a refreshing air to his tournament games, and with delightful abandon ever strives to thrill his followers with seemingly impossible shots.

He is a giant with the spoon. I have mentioned that before, but I would recall his four shots that laid the foundation for his reputation. It was more or less in fun that he dropped four balls and drove them clean across a 200-yard river. An impressed enthusiast had a surveyor measure the distances, and three were 243 yards and the other 239 yards—and those distances were only the carry!

He has a temperament ideally suited for golf. His nerves are alright—they had to be for the finish of the St. Petersburg Open. Both Demaret and Byron Nelson put their second shots of the last hole square on the green—the former four feet from the pin, and the latter eight. Nelson sank his putt, leaving Demaret to drop his to avoid a tie and play off. Straight as a die the ball plunked into the cup.

But his golf ambitions go no further than being a good Club professional and greenkeeper. Though the game has been his means of livelihood since schooldays, it has always been a game and nothing more. The business end of golf for him is giving lessons at the Brook Club Country Club, Houston, where he is in full charge and where he studies grass fertilizers.

Only Sam Snead can be said to match him in gallery popularity. When Demaret blossomed out two years ago, he caught the eye of several professionals, and nearly all were agreed that his was an almost perfect swing. Sound and compact, he is always straight and long. He considers concentration on the forearms and hands the most important thing in golf.

His consideration of golf as a game and only a game could well be followed by many.

WITH the planting of more and more trees to line the fairways of the Country Club, Sheungshu, the course is rapidly assuming attractive features. Though the trees are yet young, and are only about four feet high, it is easy to see what improvements they are to make. At the moment there is no punishment for a slice or hook—balls lying near the young trees are picked up and dropped within two club lengths and in a spot where they are not likely to damage any of the surrounding trees.

They line the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 6th fairways, and when they have grown—woe betide the wayward.

But there is a simpler and much more immediate way of improving the course, and that is by bunkers. As they are at the moment, there are only three holes with bunkers—and only one that is a really serious proposition. The 1st green is elevated some ten feet and has two bunkers along the sides, but the front approach can be made with a putt! The 5th (170 yards) has a bunker some fifteen or twenty yards in front—and is more of a mental hazard than anything.

The 7th, another short hole (103 yards), demands a correct shot. Four bunkers trap anything else. I believe that when a suggestion for more extensive sand traps was put forward some time ago, it was shouted down because it made the course too difficult for the beginners!

Loading American Money Winners

These figures do not include the St. Petersburg Open, which netted Demaret \$700, or the North and South Open, which gave Hogan \$1,000.

Jimmy Demaret	\$5,377
Ben Hogan	\$2,785
Lawson Little	\$2,442
Clayton Heffner	\$2,270
Byron Nelson and Sam Snead	\$1,840

HARRY VARDON TROPHY

These figures also exclude points gained in the above mentioned tournaments:

Demaret	171 pts.
Hogan	84 pts.
Horton Smith	60 pts.
Dick Metz and Tony Penna	52 pts.

Unsuccessful Efforts To Organise Cricket

Surrey's efforts to arrange competitive cricket, even on regional lines, has not met with success.

An official club statement admitted this, but declared that "for the benefit of the public and members of the club an effort must be made to provide first-class cricket."

Survey will, therefore, arrange a number of two-day matches in 1940, both with other counties and with the Services. They propose that the qualification rule be relaxed and that players will play for any one county in the season.

RACING DRIVER KILLED

INDIANAPOLIS, May 7 (UP).—George Bailey, a 38-year-old Detroit motor racing driver, was fatally injured here to-day when his car smashed into a retaining wall on the speedway when he was travelling at 120 m.p.h.

H.K. Electric R.C. Bowls Rinks

The following rinks have been chosen to represent the Hongkong Electric R.C. in a lawn bowls league match against the Kowloon F.C. on the latter's ground on Saturday:

A. P. Turbuck, R. A. Owens, C. E. Gahagan and J. F. Lunny.
A. G. Gardner, R. F. Gregory, H. S. McKay and A. F. Paul.
W. E. Macfarlane, V. Sorby, G. T. Padgett and G. S. Thomson.
Reserve, W. E. Orchard.

Baseball Meeting

There will be a meeting of the Hongkong Baseball Club to-day at the Brook Club, Kowloon, at 5.30 p.m. Officers will be elected and plans for the forthcoming season discussed.

Personally I cannot see a better incentive to improve one's game. Run-up approaches can be made far too frequently, and the "chip" disregarded. The second is the more correct shot, though much the harder but why not make people play the course properly?

THE problem on Welsh courses, I read, is one of language. It is not the spelling of Welsh names, but the pronouncing of the simpler ones. Girls have taken to calling jobs, and players, when they slice, have to think of pleasant things to say in a less fruitfully vocabulary.

SPORT ADVTS.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

FIFTH EXTRA RACE MEETING, GREEN ISLAND HANDICAP

2nd Day—Monday, 13th May
In view of the number of entries received for the above, it has been decided to divide the race into three sections.
The third section will be race No. 11 and run at 6.30 p.m.
A cash sweep, tickets \$5 each, will be held on this race but "All through" chances will not participate, and tickets can be purchased only at the Race Course during the Meeting.

By Order of the Stewards,
C. B. BROWN, Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1940.



Jimmy Demaret studying the lie. From a \$1-a-day caddie he has risen to be the foremost money-making golfer in the United States to-day. He plans to try for every major golf title this year.

CARDINALS' RECORD-BREAKING WIN OVER DODGERS

NEW YORK, May 7 (UP).—Joe DiMaggio returned to the New York Yankees' line-up for their match against the Detroit Tigers to-day, but failed to help them to win. The Tigers won by 4-2.

DiMaggio injured his knee cartilage during the opening match of the season, and though he was limping slightly to-day, said that his leg was "O.K."

The St. Louis Cardinals established two new batting records and tied one other when they swamped the Brooklyn Dodgers 18-2. Their seven home runs tied the League record, their 20 hits which were good for 40 bases set up a new record, and their 13 extra-base hits tied record and the 29 extra bases that resulted therefrom set up a new one.

The complete scores were:

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	4	12	1
New York	2	9	1
Cleveland	4	18	0
Boston	6	8	0
Chicago	0	9	0
Philadelphia	3	5	4
St. Louis	5	11	2
Washington	6	11	0
(Ten innings were played).			
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Boston	11	16	0
Pittsburgh	9	15	2
New York	0	0	1
Cincinnati	7	12	0
Philadelphia	1	5	1
Chicago	0	4	1
Brooklyn	2	0	1
St. Louis	18	20	0

(Hogan gave them in big time hit by Luke (2), Mike (2), S. Martin, Medwick and Padgett.)

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

THE FIFTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 11th and MONDAY, 13th May, 1940, commencing at 2.00 p.m. on Saturday, and at 12.30 p.m. on Monday.

The First Ball will be rung at 1.30 p.m. on the First Day and at 12.00 p.m. on the Second Day. The Timm Interval will be after the second race (1.00 p.m.) on the Second Day.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE
The temporary green cardboard badges are now cancelled and will no longer procure admission to the Enclosure.

No One without a badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure. Such must be worn throughout the duration of each Meeting in such a manner as to be readily identified. Badges admitting Members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$5.00 per day for Gentlemen and \$3.00 per day for Ladies (both including tax) are obtainable through the SECRETARY upon the personal or written application of a Member, such Member to be responsible for all visitors Gate, Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform are admitted Half Price.

The Secretary's Office, 1st floor, Exchange Building, (Tel. 27794) will close at 11.45 a.m. on the First Day and at 10.45 a.m. on the Second Day. Timms are obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Box (Tel. 21920).

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE
The price of Admission to the Public Enclosure is \$1.00 including Tax, for all Persons, including Ladies, and is payable to the Gate. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform are admitted Half Price.

By Order,
O. B. BROWN, Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1940.

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Athletic Invitation To Philippines May Be Withdrawn

TOKYO, May 7 (Domei).—The Tokyo Amateur Athletic Association may be forced to withdraw its invitation to the Philippine Athletic Association to participate in the coming East Asia Athletic Tournament, which is expected to be held here from June 6, because of the attitude of the Philippine organisation in regard to steamship accommodation.

The Philippines were expected to send one of the leading teams to the contests and had completed their selection of 76 athletes. Preparations have been made to give the athletes a warm welcome, but with the date of their departure for Japan nearing, their demands in regard to shipping accommodation have been impossible to fill on account of the war-time situation and the scarcity of cabins on the Japan-Manila line.

Adequate accommodation is not available, even though the liner Atsuta Maru has been designated one of the ships to bring the athletes here.

The Japanese Amateur Athletic Association has therefore been obliged to request the Philippine athletes to be satisfied with third-class accommodation with the treatment of second-class passengers. The Philippine Association, however, demands second-class accommodation for all its members.

COMPROMISE TERMS
As a compromise, it has been proposed that firstly, if a Japanese vessel is used, the athletes shall be given first-class food and the use of decks for training, and other purposes, but with third-class cabins; secondly, in case of sailing on foreign vessels, second-class treatment shall be furnished with third-class accommodation.

If these compromise terms are rejected, it has been decided to withdraw the invitation to the Philippines. At the same time, it will be necessary to ask the Philippine Association to reduce the number of its athletes to be sent to Tokyo if a foreign vessel is used, as under the present high rates of exchange, the extra cost of foreign accommodation cannot possibly be covered by the Japanese organisation's budget.

Trials Postponed

Nanking, May 6.
The final of the preliminary athletic try-outs to select Chinese representatives to compete at the East Asia Athletic Meeting to be held in Tokyo, has been postponed until May 13—Domei.

W. G. Clarke Wins S'hai Billiards Title

The Shanghai Club Billiards Championship final was played last week between W. G. Clarke and G. D. Nicholl. The game, a thousand up, was a very even one, W. G. Clarke winning by the narrow margin of fourteen points.

Provisional Football Programme For 1940/41

LONDON, May 7 (Reuter).—A provisional football programme for next season arranged Clubs into four Sections. Sectional Championships will be decided on goal average, and the first eleven teams in each Section qualify for the first round of the Cup Competition. Others must play in the Preliminary rounds, home and away, on February 1 and 8.

The First Round will be played on February 15 and 22, and the Final on March 3.

Win For Albion

In the Western Section of the Scottish Regional Leagues to-day, Albion Rovers beat Queen's Park by 3-1.

tives to compete at the East Asia Athletic Meeting to be held in Tokyo, has been postponed until May 13—Domei.

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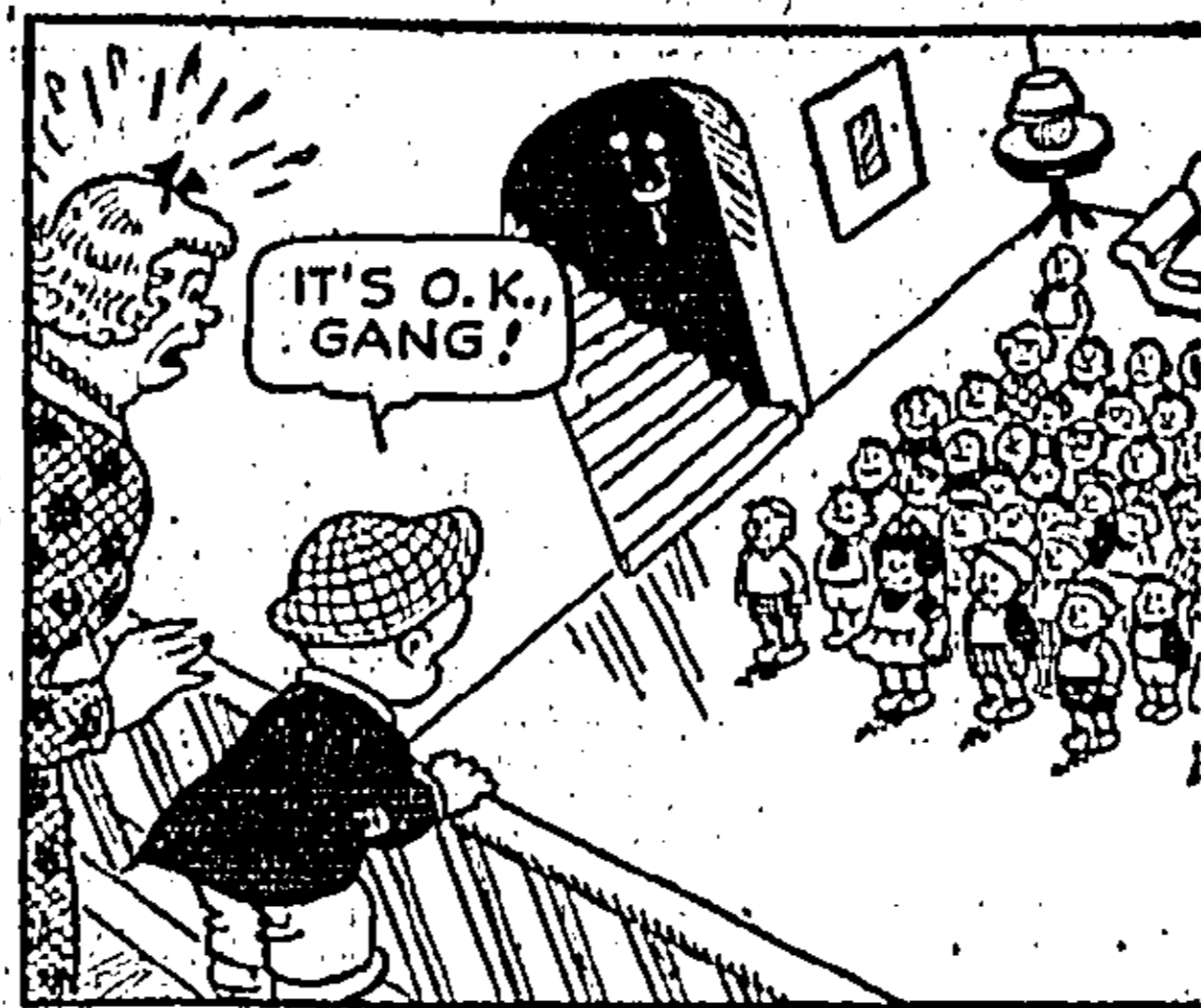
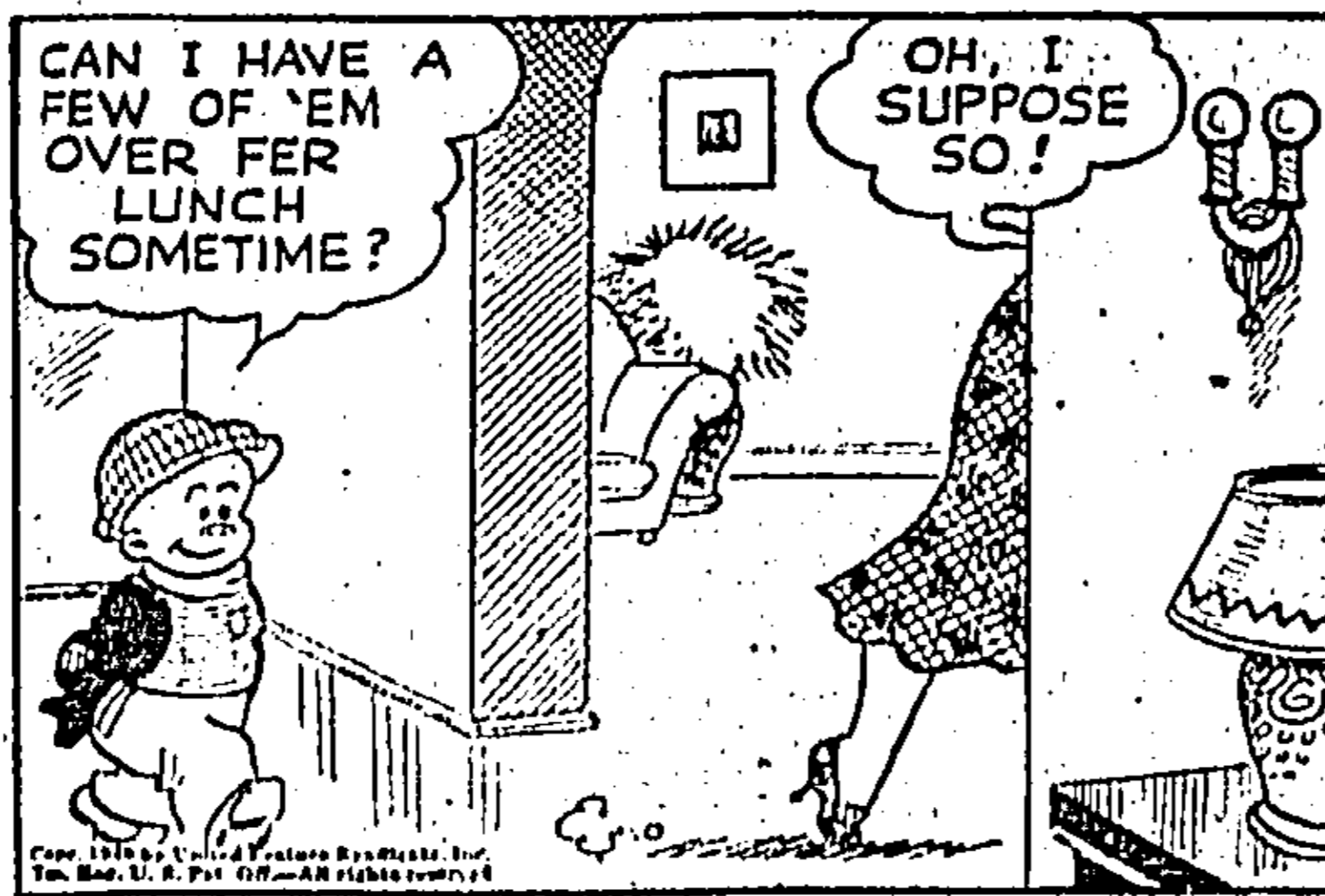
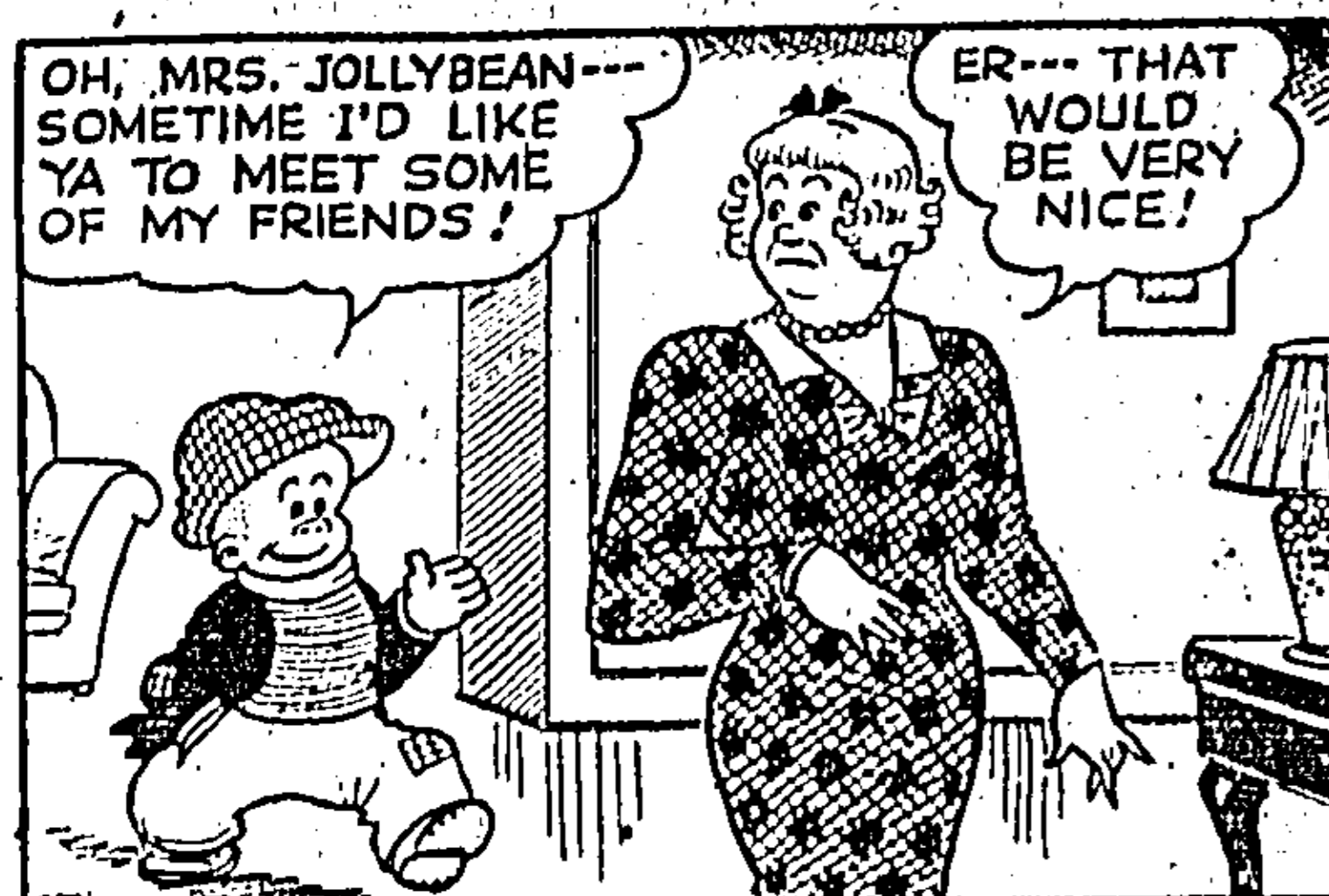
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NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

Tommy Describes Norwegian Campaign "THOSE JERRIES ARE DAMN POOR SHOTS"

LONDON, May 7 (Reuter).—"They are damn poor shots these Jerries. They are not the same Germans as in the last war," said a Scottish Sapper who was a member of the Expeditionary Force to Norway.

This statement was made in a broadcast from Davenport. Giving details of the fighting in Norway, he said that they landed at Andalsnes on a quiet moonlight night. Next morning they went to Dombås by train.

Railway Bombed

The Jerries bombed the whole railway, he said, and set all the waggon on fire.

They then went on to Otta, a nice wee village, some 30 or 40 miles down the Gudbrands Valley.

Then getting into two civilian lorries the Sappers went up to the front line to make craters in the road. This was hoped to hold up the German tanks.

Part of the section was then put into the front line.

Bit Shaky At First

Some were a bit shaky at first, he said, but as an old soldier, he bucked them up a bit until they were ready to bayonet the Jerry if he came over the top.

They were behind a wall and the only way the Germans could get at them was to bomb them.

However, the Germans stayed away and fired at them from a distance with machine guns.

If they had come they would have wiped the whole party out that day.

They Were Poor Shots

But they were poor shots, he said, and contented themselves with setting the village and surrounding woods on fire.

The Sappers went back to Otta and prepared bridges for blowing up.

They worked all night and the next morning the section went further back leaving our Scottish lance-corporal to guard the bridge.

German planes came over and bombed for hours. They dropped from 400 to 500 bombs.

They didn't kill so much as a cat, he went on.

According To Schedule

The only thing they did was to set the trees on fire. There were 17

Afridi's Captain Saved

LONDON, May 8 (UP).—It has been learned that Captain P. L. Vinn survived the sinking of the Destroyer, H. M. S. Afridi which he commanded.

detonators on the bridge. He said that he would have liked to delay blowing up the bridge until the Germans were on it. But everything worked out to schedule and this was not possible.

The troops were to go over at 9.30 a.m. and the bridge was to be blown up at 9.45 a.m. exactly. At 10.10 a.m. they left the scene.

Trudging along the railway they found a hand trolley and with its help caught up with the main body of troops. They almost got shot as they came up but were saved when the trolley fell off the rails.

They later got a train to Dombås.

Where's The Rum, Sarge?

Pausing in his story, the old soldier voiced a complaint about the rum rations.

"There was some hitch about the rum," he complained. "I never got a drop the whole time I was there."

"I must say one thing about the Germans," he went on. "They are not the same type of Germans as in the last war. They won't come close to you. They just keep potting at you from a distance. They are poor fighters and dirty ones."

Explaining the latter remarks, he said that he saw 20 Norwegian Red Cross ambulances bombed and machine-gunned by German planes on the road between Dombås and Andalsnes.

The German planes, he said, also bombed them at Andalsnes until two naval sloop came and shot one down. They then left the British troops in peace to get on board that night.

BEST-LOVED POLITICIAN DIES



MR. GEORGE LANSBURY, England's best-loved politician, is dead. While holding ministerial office he went out of his way to provide better recreation facilities for the poorer class of London children, for whom he had a tremendous affection. This picture showing the late Mr. Lansbury surrounded by youngsters is a typical illustration of his love for their company.

POLITICAL CRISIS NOT EXPECTED

LONDON, May 7 (Reuter).—"Reuter's" Lobby Correspondent says that the Labour Party have decided to take no action to-night regarding the Prime Minister's statement. The Executive Parliamentary Labour Party will meet in the House of Commons at 10.30 a.m. to-morrow to consider the situation arising out of to-day's debate, and there will be a full meeting of the Parliamentary Party at 11.30 a.m. at which the whole matter will be thoroughly surveyed.

The present reaction to the Prime Minister's statement is that there will be no immediate political crisis. The Party is critical of the whole situation, but things don't seem to have reached the point at which a strong body of Government supporters is asking for a change.

Many Government supporters thought the Prime Minister's speech disappointing; others described it as the speech of a tired man; but in the absence of unexpected developments, a great bulk of the Government supporters will be found behind the Government in the event of a challenge being made regarding the Government's competence to carry on the war. Such a challenge is one of the possible outcomes of to-morrow's Labour Opposition meeting.

NAZIS PAID DEARLY

Thousands Killed In Norway Campaign

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" STOCKHOLM, May 7 (UP).—Reports from Oslo state there are indications at that city that several thousand Germans were killed in the fighting in Norway as large motor convoys are arriving at the city with dead and wounded.

Large mass-graves are being dug in several Oslo cemeteries each capable of holding about fifty bodies.

Great Northern Sells To Japan

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" TOKYO, May 7 (UP).—The Ministry of Communications announces that the Japanese Government has purchased the properties of the Great Northern Telegraph Company at Nagasaki.

According to the announcement, the Great Northern Telegraph Company has agreed to terminate its cables in Japanese territorial waters on April 13, 1943.

Dublin Shoot-up: £5,000 Reward

DUBLIN, May 7 (Reuter).—The Government have offered a reward of £5,000 for information leading to the arrest of the gunmen who wounded a detective here to-day.

The shooting incident occurred in the centre of Dublin when a desperate encounter with sub-machine guns and revolvers took place between detectives and a group of armed bandits. Apart from the two detectives who were wounded, one of the bandits was hit.

The attackers are believed to be members of the Irish Republican Army.

ITALIAN TENSION RELAXED?

Negotiations To Be Resumed

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" LONDON, May 7 (UP).—A sign of relaxation in the tension between Britain and Italy is seen in the announcement to-day that Mr. Edward Playfair, an official of the British Treasury, has returned to Rome to resume negotiations for the clearing agreement.

It is assumed that he will bear fresh proposals.

The "United Press" report suggesting that Britain has asked Italy to define her position regarding war, and has requested an answer before May 16 have been officially denied here.

Bulgarian Calm

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" SOFIA, May 7 (UP).—German and Italian reports of the concentration of Turkish troops on the Bulgarian and Greek frontiers are completely without foundation, as far as can be ascertained in Sofia.

The situation in Bulgaria is completely calm, despite the flood of rumours which are apparently originating mainly from German sources.

There is considerably less nervousness and fear now than there was at the time of the German invasion of Norway and Denmark.

Official sources continue to state that it is Bulgaria's policy to remain neutral and outside the war unless she is attacked. She will not make use of her neighbours' difficulties by adopting a bellicose attitude.

About 90 per cent. of the rumours appearing in the European press regarding Bulgaria and the Balkans are regarded by responsible Bulgarian quarters as being spread by the beligerents for propaganda purposes in order to cause nervousness.

Back Bone Of Defence

Battleships Voted Indispensable

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" WASHINGTON, May 7 (UP).—During his testimony before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee to-day, Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Charles Edison said he had learned from reliable quarters that German planes have not sunk any British battleships.

Battleships were, are, and will be for many years to come, the backbone of national defence," he declared, and added that United States naval vessels "are the best we know how to build," and that they are being constantly improved and integrated with a modern speedy aerial force.

Weak Defences

Meanwhile Representative Thomas of the House Naval Affairs Committee has drafted a report of the defence of the Capitol. He said one flying fortress could wipe out Washington's major defences—Fort Monroe which guards the entrance to Chesapeake Bay.

He asserted that the Fort's artillery is antiquated and that the anti-aircraft garrison there has 12 old guns to defend Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News and Langley Field while the latter has not a single A.A. gun or rifle.

Air Defence Exercises

Egypt Starts Testing Her Precautions

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" ALEXANDRIA, May 7 (UP).—Air defence exercises throughout Egypt began to-day, and will last for a week, with the object of testing the country's air defences both active and passive, and to accustom the population to carry on their duties under war conditions.

The Allied fleet is co-operating with the Army, Air Force and A.R.P. authorities.

A.R.P. workers will be on the alert day and night for the whole period and the public have been advised of the enforcement of complete black-outs with severe penalties for failing to observe the regulations.

The management of the Olympic Grand Circus have very great pleasure in informing circus lovers and the general public of Hongkong that after more than two months of almost insuperable difficulties, they have secured transport from Bangkok of their horses, elephants, lions, tigers and the other animals of the menagerie, which is expected to arrive here in a few days' time. The location of the circus, at least for a short season, will be at Mongkok (Kowloon), opposite the Mongkok Fire Brigade.

Opening Postponed till May 11th at 9.00 p.m.

Menagerie Opens To-morrow

from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

OLYMPIC GRAND CIRCUS

(under the direction of the veteran circus maestro, F. Isako)

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Our clowns are the world's merriest jesters, they will make you laugh till your sides ache.

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Prices of admission: Full Box 4 Seats \$7.00; Single Box seat \$2.00; First class \$1.50; 2nd class \$1.00; Carpet Gallery 50 cents; Ordinary gallery 30 cents. Children half price. All prices include tax.

Special Matinees will be given on Wednesdays, Saturdays & Sundays, at 3 p.m. sharp. Children half prices all seats

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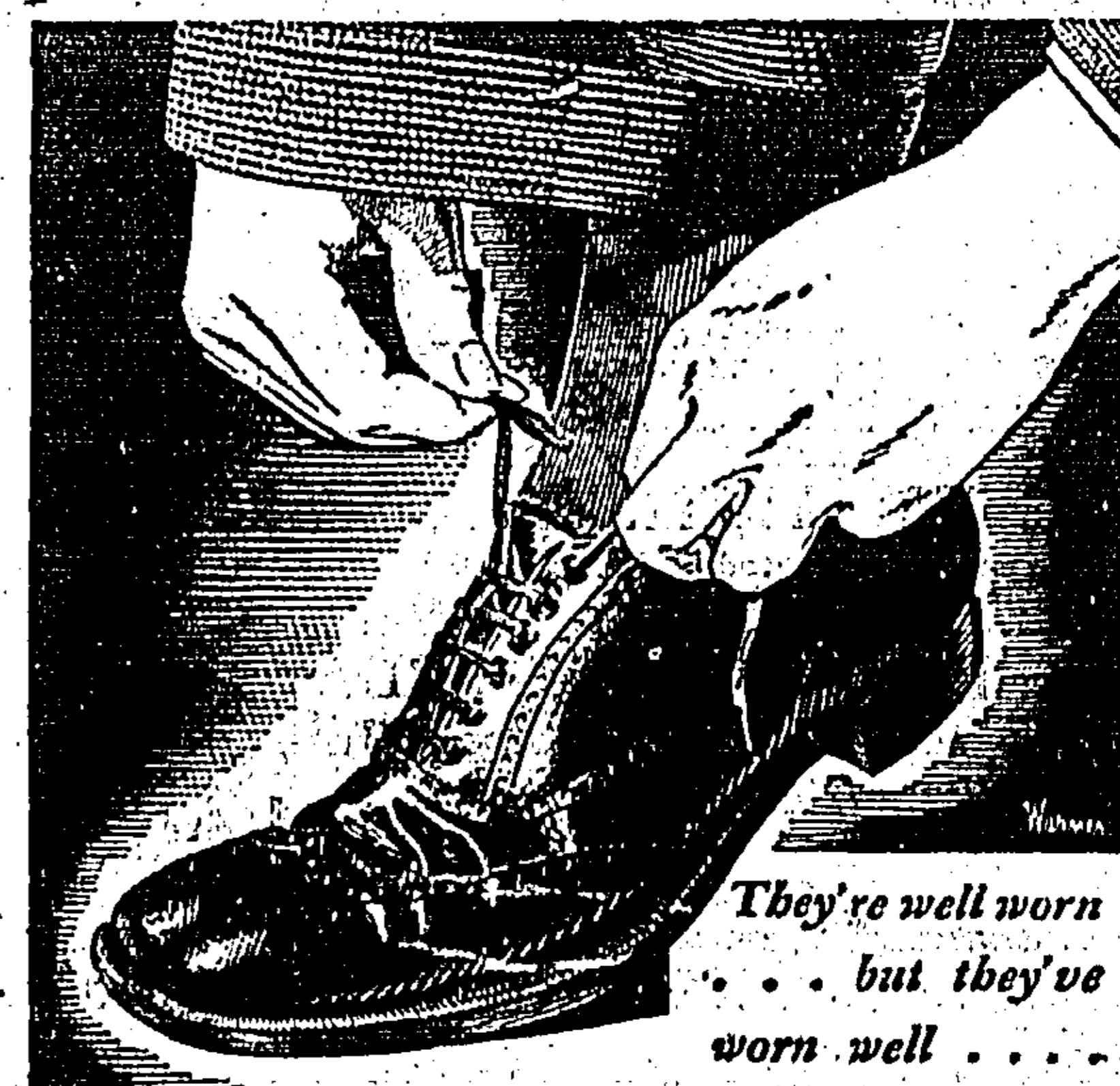


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HOLLAND'S ANXIETY

**Leave Cancellation
Causes Tension**

THE HAGUE, May 7 (Reuter).—Nothing is known definitely of the reasons which prompted an order to-day cancelling all military leave.

The announcement took the Dutch people by surprise since they had believed that the danger to the Low Countries had somewhat receded.

It is understood that, although anxiety has been felt on several occasions in the past a more than unusually serious view is being taken here of the present situation.

Nazi Warnings
German newspapers to-day speak in huge headlines of the imminence of the new events.

The "Hamburger Fremdenblatt" says, "Great decisions are in sight." The German propaganda at present seems clearly to indicate that the Germans are planning fresh action to "forestall" the Allies.

While the tension thus grows in all countries surrounding Germany, the Nazi press also seems to hint at the possibility of air raids on ship yards in Great Britain. This is perhaps being done with the deliberate intention of making British flesh creep.

The Inspector General of Navigation announces that the mouths of the Meuse and Rhine rivers will be closed to shipping from May 11 until May 13.

LIBRARIANS

Bazaar In Aid Of School For Deaf

To The Editor, "The Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—I am told that there is a little confusion in the minds of some people concerning the exact time of the opening of this bazaar. As I am responsible for publishing in the Christ Church notices and in the Christ Church Monthly Notes, two different times, both of which are wrong, I should be grateful if you would allow me to apologise for having misled anybody who has read either announcement.

The Bazaar will be opened by Lady Noble at half-past three. The demonstration by the children will be given at half-past four. I hope that this correction will be sufficient to prevent would-be patrons of the Bazaar from being disappointed.

DAVID ROSENTHAL,
Vicar, Christ Church, Kowloon Tong.

Hongkong Dog Show

Sir,—A cheque value H.K.\$2,000 has to-day been forwarded to the Hon. Treasurer, British War Organisation Fund, this being the amount remaining at credit after all expenses for the 1940 Show had been paid. For reasons of economy, copies of the "Receipts and Payments Account" are not being circulated to all Exhibitors and Subscribers, but a copy of this account may be seen at the offices of the Hon. Treasurers, Messrs. Thomson & Company, or will be forwarded by the undersigned to any interested party.

E. C. FREDERICK,
Major.

NEW ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET

LONDON, May 7 (Reuter).—Lord Chatfield completes his five years' service as Admiral of the Fleet to-day.

Admiral Sir Charles Forbes has been promoted to be Admiral of the Fleet in succession to Lord Chatfield. Vice-Admiral Sir Dudley North has been promoted to be an Admiral.

COMMANDERS CHANGE OVER



Colonel H. Casseville (left), Commanding Officer of French forces in China, who recently left for France, poses for a picture with Colonel J. L. Essautier, his successor.

FINNS ARE ACCUSED

**Deliberate Sabotage
Alleged By Soviets**

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
MOSCOW, May 7 (UP).—In a three column editorial, the "Pravda" accuses the Finnish High Command of wanton violation of the terms of the peace pact, and also with deliberate destruction of industrial property and territories ceded to the Soviet Union.

Photographs accompanying the editorial illustrate the shambles left at Keysholm where machines have been destroyed and cellulose and paper plants dismantled.

Subtle Premeditation
Alleging that material evidence proves that the explosions in the plants were caused internally, the editorial charges that a barbarian horde operated in some places, while elsewhere the wreckers worked with subtle premeditation.

Further it charges that the Finns removed all vital accessories from the plant before they placed more than a thousand pounds of explosives.

DR. SMALLEY ROBBED
Dr. J. T. Smalley's residence in Mody Road was entered by a thief yesterday, and a chromium clock with barometer and thermometer attached, valued at \$50, was stolen.

CAIRO COMMENT

**Nazis Facing
Difficult
Position**

LONDON, May 7 (Reuter).—The Cairo newspapers discuss the war at length this morning.

The "Al Balagh" says all appearances show that the position of the Germans in Norway will grow more difficult.

The "Al Saqafa" says Germany has not succeeded in realising her aims in Norway and we shall shortly see whether she can maintain the bases she has acquired at a profit.

Has Spent Much

Germany, says the paper, has been obliged to expend much in Norway while Britain has gained the Norwegian merchant marine which is the fourth largest in the world.

"The war does not prevent the English press from criticising the military measures taken by the Government," says the "Al Wafd Al Masri." "This example," continues the paper, "should be followed by all democratic States."

Under a sub-heading, "War of Nerves," the paper describes how Germany by the radio, press and rumours, has tried to shake the morale of the Britons but has failed. "Those people," says the paper, "are gifted with nerves of iron and are unshaken by war nerves."

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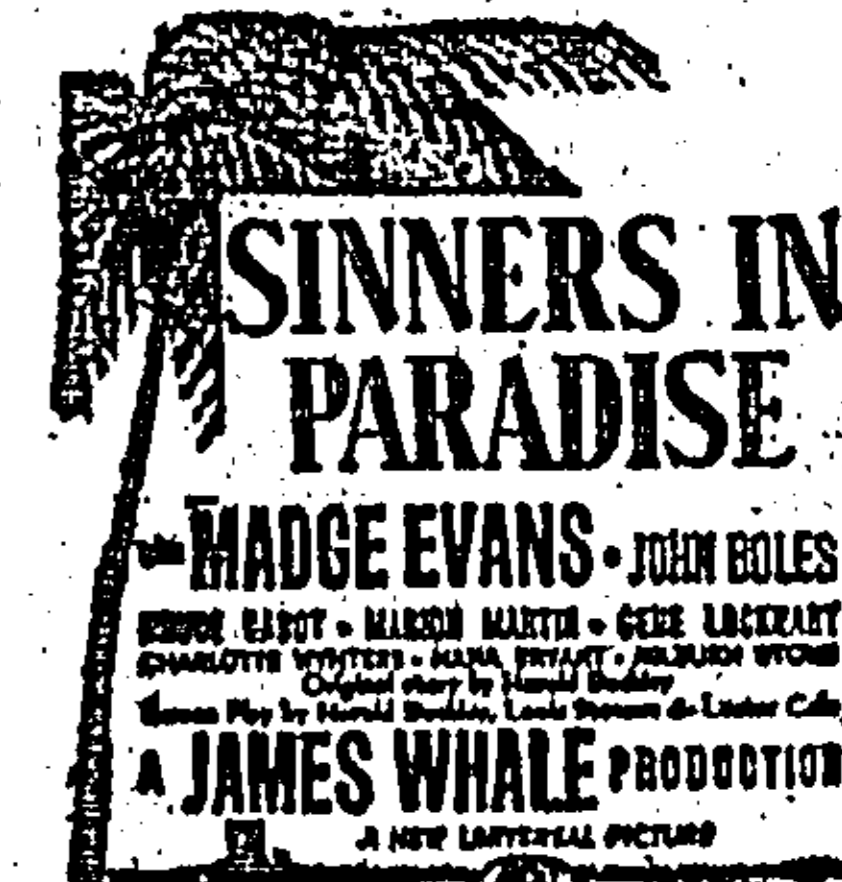
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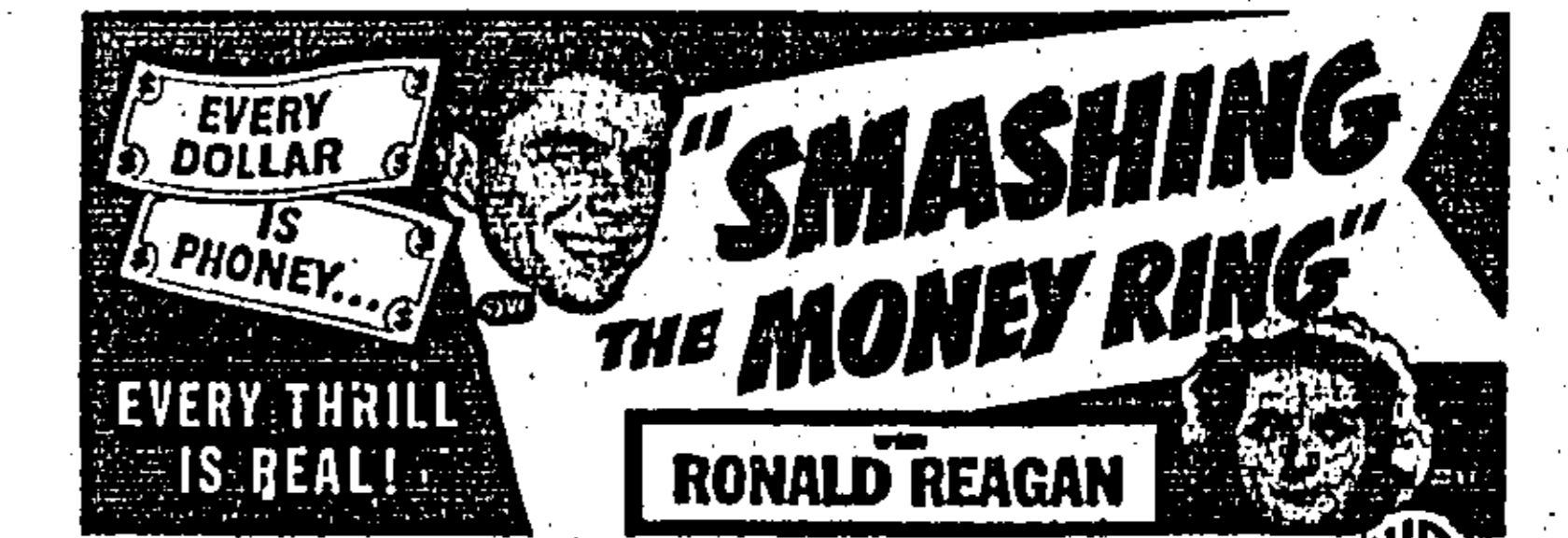
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**CIRCUS OPENING
DELAYED**

The Olympic Circus has found it necessary to postpone the opening until Saturday, May 11, although the menagerie will open as from to-morrow.

The delay has been unavoidably caused on account of the new Regulations relating to protected areas, resulting in more time being required for the transportation of the large amount of equipment from the wharves to the circus location.

**Holland Calls
Up Reserves**

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
THE HAGUE, May 7 (UP).—Marine reserve between the ages of 27 and 28 have been recalled to active service in Holland.

Some have been ordered to report immediately to the Marine Depot at Rotterdam, and others, for guard duties, are to report at Amsterdam, all with full equipment.

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The

FINAL EDITION

Hongkong Telegraph

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"THEY DROPPED LIKE PLUMMETS FROM THE SKY"

By ARTHUR MENCKEN
UNITED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

AT A NORTHERN BRITISH PORT, May 7 (UP).
—I returned to Britain with the Allied forces who evacuated Namsos.

We crossed the North Sea in a British and French mixed convoy and during the crossing we ran the gauntlet of five distinct and intensive Nazi air raids.

Although fifty German bombers participated in these attacks on our convoy they did not succeed in hitting one transport or wounding one member of the Allied Expeditionary Force to Norway.

But some of the 200 bombs that exploded around us sank two destroyers—H.M.S. Afridi and the French destroyer Bison.

PROCLAMATION TO PEOPLE

"FIGHT ON," KING SAYS TO SUBJECTS

We Are Ready To Re-Conquer Norway

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

STOCKHOLM, May 8 (UP).
—King Haakon VII, Norway's sailor-king who, although a Dane, loves the country that elected him its first ruler after eight centuries of Swedish rule, issued a Proclamation to his subjects to-day.

"Our Norwegian troops," he said in his Proclamation, "still hold strong positions."

"We are ready to start the reconquest of our beloved country."

"A new assault will be launched against the German invaders when help, which is being planned by our Allies, arrives in the very near future."

Brother Subjugated

As King Haakon was issuing his Proclamation, his blood-brother, King Christian X of Denmark, was reported to be broken in spirit and health under subjugation of the Germans.

Both are the sons of the late King Frederik VIII of Denmark.

When Norway in 1905 decided to end the union with Sweden it asked Denmark to nominate a member of its Royal Family to become ruler. Prince Karl was chosen and, in a plebiscite of the people, was endorsed and crowned King Haakon. He succeeded King Haakon VI, Norway's last King, who ruled in the 13th century.

English Queen

The Queen of Norway was Princess Maud of Wales, daughter of King Edward VII. They were married in England in 1896. The Norwegian Crown Prince, Prince Olav, was born at Appleton House, Sandringham, in 1903. King Haakon was Europe's tallest (he is 6ft. 4in.) and shyest king.

Artillery Action On West Front

PARIS, May 7 (Reuters).—To-day's communiqué says that there was artillery action west of the Vosges.

NAZI TROOPS IN TRONDHEIM



FIRST PHOTOGRAPH published in Hongkong of the German entry into Trondheim. Photograph, received by air mail from London, shows German soldiers standing easy in the street of the southern Norwegian seaport.—Copyright.

Fascist Leader Recommends Peace Plan As Europe's Last Hope

DICTATORS PLAN MEETING AS NEW FEARS ARISE

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, May 8 (UP).—"Exchange Telegraph," quoting a broadcast by Budapest-Radio, states that Hitler and Mussolini are to meet in the near future.

The conference will take place either at Munich or Innsbruck, according to the report.

Meanwhile, a compromise plan for ending the war has been proposed by Signor Roberto Farinacci, former Secretary of the Fascist Party in Rome.

Declaring that the Allies had "suffered too serious a blow to their prestige in Norway to continue the war," he proposed that both the Allies and Germany should compromise on their war aims.

"A compromise peace is all that will stop the war from engulfing other nations," he declared.

Dutch Precautions

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
THE HAGUE, May 8 (UP).—The Netherlands Government has ordered the closure of the canals to the Rhine and Meuse rivers.

The order becomes effective on Saturday. These canals form the main connections between Germany, Belgium and the strongest fortified zones in Holland.

Conflicting Reports

LONDON, May 8 (Reuters).—Conflicting reports are afloat regarding the alleged extension of Dutch telephone services.

The Berlin correspondent of the "New York Daily News" reports that tension in Berlin is more apparent than on the eve of the invasion of Norway and Denmark, and states that the extraordinary delay in the telephone connection between Holland and Germany are connected with reports

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

BRITAIN MUST WAGE BLITZKRIEG

Remarkable Speech By Labour M.P.

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, May 7 (UP).—Britain needs all the help she can get and the sooner Soviet Russia or the United States can help us the better.

This declaration was made by Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the Labour M.P., during the continuation of the debate on Norway in the House of Commons to-night.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn listed four lessons that should be learned from the Norwegian campaign:

1. Army air power cannot move by day.
2. Britain can receive nothing from the neutrals except fear.
3. The British Navy can save the United Kingdom from starvation but not from invasion.
4. We must also use the Blitzkrieg method of warfare, the essence of

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

WE MAY SOON BE FACED BY WAR OF MOST VIOLENT FORM, BRITONS ARE TOLD

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST NIGHT WAS ONE OF THE MOST DRAMATIC MEMBERS HAVE EVER HEARD.

He made no apologies for the Allied withdrawal from southern Norway, which he admitted was a reverse.

IN THE COURSE OF THE SPEECH, MR. CHAMBERLAIN REVEALED TO MEMBERS THAT THE DECISION TO PERMIT THE DEBATE ON NORWAY HAD BEEN MADE IN THE FACE OF OPPOSITION FROM THE CABINET'S MILITARY ADVISERS, WHO WARNED THAT, IN PERMITTING THE DEBATE "WE WERE GIVING OURSELVES HOSTAGES TO FORTUNE" AND ADVISED THE GOVERNMENT IN THE MOST SOLEMN TERMS AGAINST THE ADVISABILITY OF SUCH A DEBATE.

The British forces had to be withdrawn from southern Norway because they were in grave danger, owing to the overwhelming superiority of the Germans on land and in the air.

REACTION IN SWEDEN

The Premier deplored the reaction in Sweden. The campaign would be continued elsewhere in Norway.

"A large part of Norway is not in German hands, the Norwegian King and Government are still on Norwegian soil and they will rally round the remainder of the Norwegian forces to carry on the fight against the invader," said the Premier.

"In this, we shall be at their side. I retain complete confidence in our ultimate victory, but I am bound to say that I do not think the people of this country yet realise the extent or the imminence of the threat impending against us."

"If we are wise we shall learn many useful lessons from Norway."
NO TIME FOR BICKERING

Mr. Chamberlain warned the nation against bickering. "We have no time for quarrels among ourselves when we may presently be faced with war in a most violent form, directed against this country," he said.

There is no division in the Cabinet, the Premier announced, and added that he would not hesitate to go outside the political field in order to find new Ministers if he thought they would serve the public interest.

Continuing his explanation to the House of Commons regarding the withdrawal from central Norway, Mr. Neville Chamberlain referred to the gibes made at him for recently saying that Hitler had missed the bus.

He pointed out that he said this before the Germans entered Norway, and it referred to Hitler not attacking the Allies at the beginning of the war when he was ready and the Allies were not.

"While I am completely confident of ultimate victory, the people of this country cannot yet realise the extent or imminence of the threat impending against us," said the Premier.

Hostages To Fortune
Mr. Chamberlain added that in this debate we were giving hostages to fortune because military advisers had advised him in the past against the advisability of such a debate. Such a proposition was not possible in a democratic country.

There was no division in the Cabinet, he said. Continuing his address, Mr. Chamberlain said: "I believe it was right to make the attempt and equally right to withdraw the troops when it was clear that the plan would not succeed (Chievers)."

"Failure was due to two facts: (1) our inability to secure aerodromes

DEBATE IN FULL ON PAGE SEVEN

The House of Commons debate on Mr. Neville Chamberlain's speech, in which the Government's war policy is vehemently criticised by Mr. Clement Attlee, leader of the Labour Opposition, and by Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader, will be found on Page Seven.

from where we could operate our fighters; (2) the rapid arrival of German reinforcements.

"We always believed that if our troops could get ashore they would not suffer heavy casualties from the air and in fact that proved to be the case. But the absence of fighters enabled the enemy to attack communications and hinder reinforcements while his own land communications enabled him to bring up ever-increasing superiority of strength."

"It became clear that we could only maintain our forces in the Trondheim region by such concentration of men, materials and aircraft as would have drawn off altogether an

EX-AMBASSADOR SAYS

"WE MUST FIGHT"

U.S. VEERS TO ALLIES

Isolationists See Nazi Danger

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, May 7 (UP).—Mr. James W. Gerard, who was U.S. Ambassador to Berlin before the United States entered the last war, came out into the open to-day as an out-and-out supporter of American entry into the war on the side of the Allies.

Mr. Gerard lunched with President Roosevelt, and shortly afterwards gave an interview to newsmen.

"We cannot afford to permit the Germans to win this war," he declared.

Emphasizing that he was expressing his own private views, Mr. Gerard declared that a German victory would produce an inevitable attack on the United States' interests in South America.

"Hitler's government is a far greater danger to the peace of the world than Kaiser Wilhelm's government ever was," he said.

"Hitler is more dangerous because he is more efficient."

"We should prepare ourselves."

"To-day, we have only sufficient anti-aircraft guns to defend one city."

Would Hang Traitors

Before America entered the last war, Mr. Gerard, who had been a firm favourite in Berlin until the end of 1914, incurred the displeasure of the Kaiser and the Germans themselves to such an extent that he was treated with indignities before he was permitted to leave the country.

His most famous remark is noted in several books on the last war. Zimmerman, the German Foreign Minister, had told him that if the United States entered the war on the side of the Allies, 500,000 German reservists living in America would rise up against the Government.

"The United States has 500,000 reservists," Mr. Gerard retorted.

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

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DICTATORS PLAN MEETING

→ FROM PAGE ONE

that Holland and Belgium will be the next scene of German action.

A Paris message, however, states that Franco-Dutch telephones are working normally while London telephone headquarters early this morning informed "Reuters" that telephone services from Amsterdam had been suspended since last night. However, calls are still bookable from London to Amsterdam.

A Brussels message states that the Belgio-Dutch telephone service was suspended this morning until 8 a.m.

Leave Cancellation Causes Tension

THE HAGUE, May 7 (Reuters).—Nothing is known definitely of the reasons which prompted an order today cancelling all military leave. The announcement took the Dutch people by surprise since they had believed that the danger to the Low Countries had somewhat receded. It is understood that although anxiety has been felt on several occasions in the past, more than unusually serious view is being taken here of the present situation.

Nazi Warnings

German newspapers to-day speak in huge headlines of the imminence of the new events.

The "Hamburger Fremdenblatt" says, "Great decisions are in sight. The German propaganda at present seems clearly to indicate that the Germans are planning fresh action to 'forestall' the Allies."

While the tension thus grows in all countries surrounding Germany, the Nazi press also seems to hint at the possibility of air raids on shipping yards in Great Britain. This is perhaps being done with the deliberate intention of making British ships creep.

The Inspector General of Navigation announces that the mouths of the Meuse and Rhine rivers will be closed to shipping from May 11 until May 13.

"THEY DROPPED LIKE PLUMMETS"

→ FROM PAGE ONE

One Junker dive-bomber ripped out of the sky in an attack on the Afridi, releasing a series of bombs as she dived. Tremendous explosions told us the Afridi had been hit.

She heeled over to starboard and lost headway. Smoke was pouring from her as she dropped stern of the convoy, which kept on its course throughout the attacks.

Several German planes, like vultures in the sky, remained behind to finish off the crippled destroyer. Meanwhile, the attack on us continued, and bombs were dropped from all sides.

Machine guns and anti-aircraft guns blazed away from every ship in the convoy.

It was a terrifying sight. Finally the Germans, with only two destroyer victims, gave up the attack and we steamed on to safety.

STOP
that dog's life

KEATING'S KILLS
BEETLES, MOTHS, FLIES etc. even Dogs
BUT IT MUST BE KEATING'S

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers,
Hongkong, 16th April, 1940.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

Notice to Shareholders

The Fifty-Ninth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Wednesday, the 22nd May, 1940, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1939.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th May to the 22nd May, 1940, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1940.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

What to do to help a child

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected, or ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would be doing an act of kindness by communicating at once with—

The Hon. General Secretary, H.K.S.P.C., Old City Hall.

The Inspector, 40, Pokfulam Road, 1st floor.

The Inspector, 82, Stone Nullah Lane, 2nd floor.

The Inspector, 12, Sai Yeung Choi St., Kowloon.

The Inspector, 52, Argyle St., Kowloon.

All further steps will be taken, and expenses borne, by the Society.

The Informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.

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Hongkong.

New Minister To Iceland

LONDON, May 7 (Reuters).—Following Iceland's desire to establish direct diplomatic representation with Britain, His Majesty the King has appointed Mr. Charles Howard Smith to be Minister at Reykjavik. He was formerly Minister at Copenhagen.

COMMONS DEBATE

→ FROM PAGE ONE

undue proportion of our total resources.

Could Carry On Elsewhere
"We decided that we could carry on the campaign in Norway else-where with greater vigour and effect, and thanks to the skill and courage of all the services, we successfully withdrew from the Trondheim area. I have dealt with the principal criticisms. I am going to leave my friends to fill in the details and answer technical questions, including the composition and equipment of our forces, but there are some general observations I desire to offer the House."

"First, I ask members not to form any opinions upon the results so far as it has gone. It is quite obvious that the Germans have made certain gains but it is equally clear that they paid a heavy price (Cheers). It is too early to say on which side the balance will finally incline."

"The campaign is not yet finished. A large part of Norway is not in German hands, the Norwegian King and Government are still on Norwegian soil and they rally round them the remainder of the Norwegian forces to carry on the fight against the invader. In this, we shall be at their side."

There Are Other Fronts
Referring to Prof. Koht's broadcast advice to Norwegians to be patient, Mr. Chamberlain said that it was wise advice, but "although we shall give all help to Norway that we can and as soon as we can, we must not forget that there are other fronts which may at any moment blaze up into conflagration."

"Germany, with her vast and well-equipped armies, is so placed that she can at any moment attack any one of a number of different points. We want to be ready to meet that attack wherever it may come (Heartily)."

"The more vital the point the more important it is that we be ready."

Mr. Chamberlain proceeded: "A Minister who shows any sign of confidence is always called complacent. If he fails to do so, he is labelled a defeatist. For my part, I try to steer a middle course. (A member shouted: 'You have missed the bus.') 'either raising undue expectations (cries of 'Oh!') which are unlikely to be fulfilled nor making people's flesh creep by painting pictures of unmitigated gloom."

What Premier Meant
"I believe many think that when I said 'Hitler missed the bus,' I was referring to his invasion of Norway. The speech in which the remark was made occurred on April 5, three days before the invasion (Cheers and laughter). I had been saying that the advantages of Totalitarianism lay in the fact that they were prepared for war while we were only thinking of peace."

"I observed that it was extraordinary when the Germans were superior in arms and equipment at the beginning of the campaign that Hitler had not taken advantage of it to attack the Allies when the disparity was greatest."

"This evidently had no relation to the future, but was merely a commentary upon the past."

Exaggerated Implications
"While I think the implications of the Norwegian campaign have been seriously exaggerated and while I retain complete confidence in our ultimate victory, I am bound to say that I do not think the people of this country yet realise the extent or the imminence of the threat impending against us (Loud and prolonged cheers)."

"If we are wise we shall learn many useful lessons from Norway. I am not going to say how our strategic plans for the future may be affected but the experience of Norway shows how swiftly the scene alters. Therefore, let us beware of being tempted into such a dispersal of our forces as may suit the enemy's purpose."

"Let us also beware of bickerings among ourselves. When we may presently be faced by war in a most violent form directed against this country we have no time for quarrels among ourselves (Cheers)."

Time For Closing Ranks
"It is rather the time for closing ranks, teeth and all, endeavouring to put every ounce of strength and energy into arming our forces and into the effort which will help us win."

"In this debate we are giving hostages to fortune. Our military advisers have told us solemnly of the danger of holding such a discussion and urged us to try to have no debate at all."

"We could not accept that view. In a democratic country there must be criticism and those criticised must be allowed to defend themselves."

"In this debate four members of the Cabinet directly associated with the military conduct of the war will speak and they will be fortunate if they give nothing away."

"All are aware that attempts have been made to separate them from one another and to suggest that one or other was more responsible than his colleagues for this or that course of action."

"Such suggestions are as unworthy as untrue (Cheers)."

Not Cabinet Dissension
"There is no dissension among us. None of us has attempted to intrigue against one another."

"We have only one thought and that is how we can make our best contribution to winning the war."

"I am not unaware of suggestions—one might almost call them direct diplomatic representation with Britain, His Majesty the King has appointed Mr. Charles Howard Smith to be Minister at Reykjavik. He was formerly Minister at Copenhagen."

Lights On In Black-Out

Woman Driver Before Kowloon Court

Mrs. A. Marriner of 116 Austin Road was this morning fined \$20 by Mr. Q. A. A. Macfadyen at the Kowloon Magistracy for driving a car in Kowloon on April 11, the blackout night, without the lights being properly shaded.

She was also summoned for failing to notify the Police of her change of address from the Gloucester Hotel to Austin Road.

It was said that Mrs. Marriner was driving from Hsinphong Road to Nathan Road at 7.15 p.m., while the headlights of the car were on.

Explaining her failure to notify the change of address, Mrs. Marriner said she had not read the directions on her licence. She pleaded guilty to both offences.

For the blackout offence, Mrs. Marriner was fined \$15 and on the second summons \$5.

enacted a constitutional form of Cabinet.

"Some of those who have had long experience, my colleagues Sir Maurice Hankey, Mr. Winston Churchill and myself, are agreed that it would not really save time or lead to quicker decisions if we had a Cabinet composed solely or mainly of members free from departmental work."

Willing To Make Changes
"They will have to take their share in making those decisions."

"The fact that I have always felt unable to accept this particular suggestion does not mean that I am unwilling from time to time to make changes in the personnel or functions of members of the Cabinet."

"I would not hesitate, for example, to go outside the political field in order to find new Ministers if I thought they would serve the public interest."

Referring to the retirement of Lord Chatfield and Mr. Churchill's succession as Chairman of the Military Co-ordination Committee on the Cabinet, Mr. Chamberlain said that Mr. Churchill readily accepted the position but after he had some experience of it he suggested that in order to make his assistance to the Cabinet more effective it would be good thing to put him in closer contact with the Chiefs of Staffs.

Churchill's Responsibilities
Mr. Chamberlain thought it was a good idea and after discussing the question fully with the other Service Ministers, arrangements were made under which Mr. Churchill is authorised by the Cabinet on behalf of the Military Co-ordination Committee to give guidance and direction to the Chiefs of Staffs Committee to who had to prepare plans to carry out objectives given to them by the Chiefs of Staffs retain their collective responsibility to the Cabinet and to their Ministers, but Mr. Churchill will have special responsibility for supervision of military operations day by day.

We shall thus ensure that the military policy is examined and that the policies when decided are followed up with promptness and energy.

In reply to a question interjected by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Chamberlain said that Mr. Churchill retained his present position.

"But," said Mr. Chamberlain, "I am relying on him to let me know if any of the new task makes it difficult for him to fulfil his work in the Admiralty as well."

In reply to a further question, Mr. Chamberlain said that Mr. Churchill did not assume his new powers before the Norwegian operations.

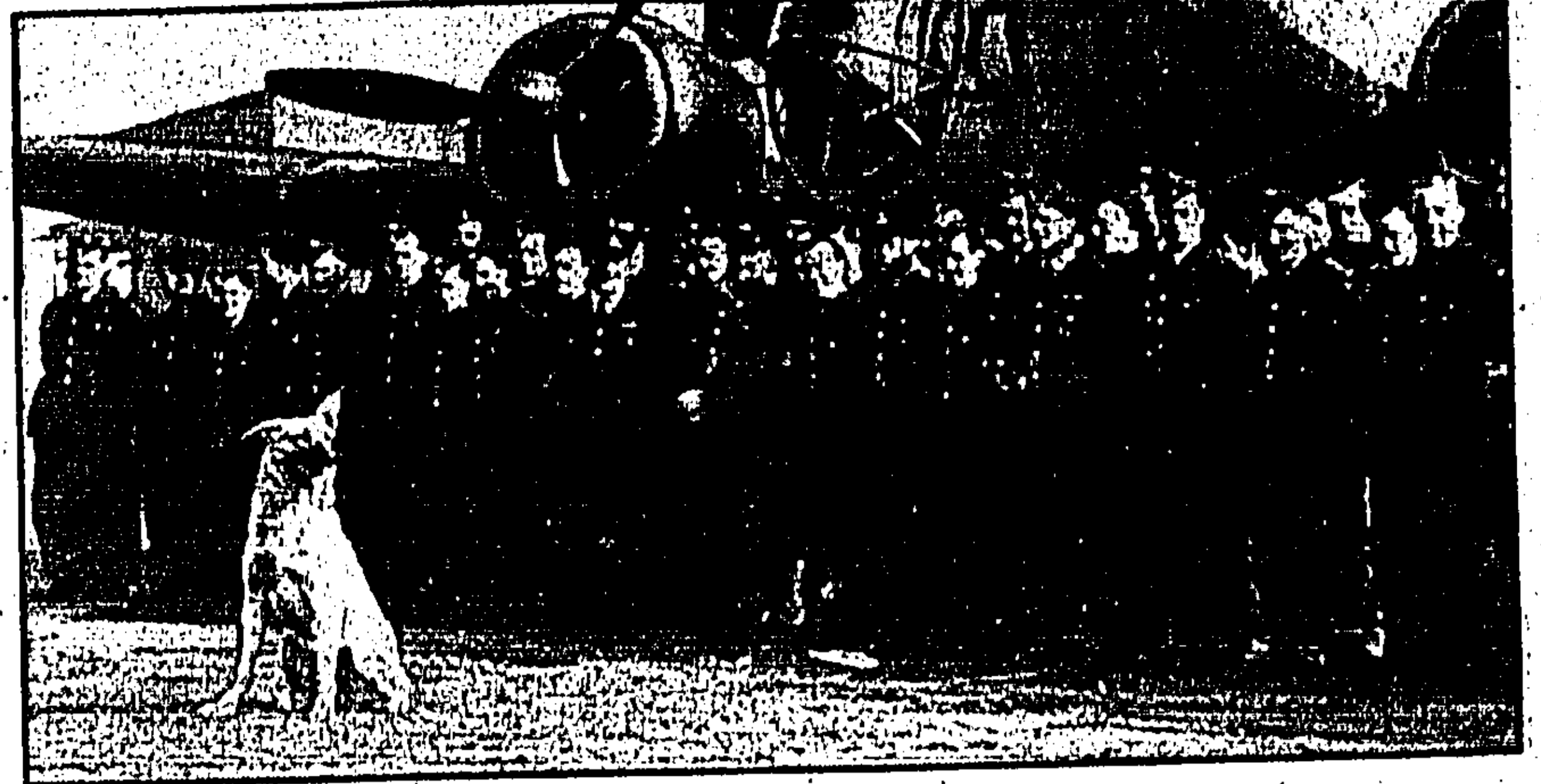
For the purpose of having a small personal staff under Senior Staff Officer Major General Ismay, who had been appointed as an additional member of the Chief of Staff Command.

Concluding Appeal
Mr. Chamberlain concluded: "Once again I want to urge members that in these strenuous days we should do better to occupy ourselves with increasing our war effort (Loud Cheers) rather than disputing about the forms of government—in the production of material, in the production of planes (Cheers), tanks, guns, munitions and all the countless articles of equipment that are required to fit out our weapons and make them useable."

"It is in the production of these things that we want organisation, energy and goodwill."

"As far as we are concerned in the Government, we are doing all we can to overtake the start which Germany had obtained in her long years of preparation. We are getting to-day the whole-hearted co-operation of employers and workers. I want also to get the co-operation of the members of all parties, if not all members of the parties, in work which everyone recognises to be the prime need of the day."

We Are Not Faultless
"We do not set ourselves up to be faultless. We do not set ourselves above receiving help from others who are willing to help (Government cheers). Let us then, be-fore fresh trials come upon us, put all our strength into this work of preparing for it. And we shall steadily increase our strength until we ourselves are able to deliver our blows where and when we will."



HONGKONG MAN TAKES PART IN RAID ON BERGEN

AN EXCLUSIVE air mail photograph published in the "Hongkong Telegraph" on Monday conveyed to a Hongkong family for the first time the news that their son had participated in the R.A.F. air raids on Bergen.

The family concerned are Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Smalley.

The photograph, reproduced above, was taken after the British pilots had returned from Bergen, where they bombed German cruisers and destroyers.

Mrs. Smalley quickly identified her son, Flight Officer J.R.T. Smalley, who is standing fourth from the right in the front row. Flight Officer Smalley's dog is also in the photograph.

The raid on Bergen was made two days after the German invasion of Norway and one Kohn class German cruiser was sunk.

Large mass-graves are being dug in several Oslo cemeteries each capable of holding about fifty bodies.

BRITAIN MUST WAGE BLITZKRIEG

→ FROM PAGE ONE

which is to do something illegal and, therefore, unexpected.

Fleet Ran Away, Allegation
"We would have a fleet to protect England from invasion now if we had not sent it to the other end of the Mediterranean to keep it safe from bombs," Mr. Benn declared.

"Our civilians must be taught how to use a rifle and what to do if the invaders come to our shores."

"We are waiting for Germany to strike. Instead, we should make him wait for us."

"We must also use the lightning stroke, the essence of which is to do something illegal and, therefore, unexpected."

Let Us Go Into Belgium
"Unless we are asked to go into Belgium before the lightning stroke takes place, it would be madness to attempt to do so after a German Blitzkrieg."

"Sweden may be forced to allow German troops to use the Lulea Railway as soon as the Gulf of Bothnia thaws."

"If that happens, they will have all the 500 miles of railway from Sweden's iron ore mines, unless we discontinue this absurd habit of not interfering with neutrals."

U.S. VEERS TO ALLIES

→ FROM PAGE ONE

He is the author of two books on the Great War.

Issue Concerns U.S.
LONDON, May 8 (Reuters).—Commenting on an article, "Time to Face the Truth," by Col. Frank Knox, proprietor of the "Chicago Daily News," and a prominent Republican and isolationist, the "Daily Telegraph" says:

"Eight months of war seem to have awakened obstinate questions in the minds of some of the stoutest isolationists in America who begin to realize that the issue of the conflict concerns the United States very vitally and that defeat of the Allies and triumph of Germany would present the States with anxieties and dangers which mere isolationism would be powerless to dismiss."

Wang Finds A Mare's Nest

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
SHANGHAI, May 8 (UP).—The declaration that the United States is seeking hegemony in the Pacific was made in Wong Ching-wai's organ, the "Central China Daily News," in an editorial to-day. "Japan," it said on the defensive, the paper declares.

"In the inevitable war in the Pacific it is the United States who is compelling Japan to go to war."

CORRECTION
In connection with yesterday's report concerning an alleged breach of the Defence Regulations by Mak King-wan, aged 51, it has been pointed out that we were in error in describing the defendant as a Stock Exchange broker. We are informed that Mak is not a member of the Hongkong Stock Exchange.

TWO WOMEN DRUG TRAFFICKERS

Prison Sentences Given For Possession Of 35,500 Pills

A total of 35,500 heroin pills discovered in a cubicle on the first floor of No. 42 Queen's Road East, Wanchai, on March 4, led to the appearance of two women, Li Fung and To Chai, before the Chief Justice Sir Atholl MacGregor, at the Criminal Sessions this morning, charged with possession of dangerous drugs.

Li Fung was accused of the possession of 3,000 pills and To Chai with the possession of 32,500 pills. Both denied ownership of the drugs, and the following jury was empanelled to try the case: Messrs. W. Williams (foreman), Ng Wing-hong, Kwann Yau-kwong, Fung Hong-ming, C. F. X. Alves, Tya Hie-an and Lee Yin-chuen.

Raid Described
Mr. J. P. Murphy, Assistant Crown Solicitor, who prosecuted, said about 11 a.m. on March 4, a party of Revenue officers under Senior Revenue Officer A. W. Grimmit carried out a raid on the first floor of 42 Queen's Road East.

On entering the front cubicle, the officers saw Li standing on a bed behind a half-standing curtain. In her left hand she held five envelopes while in her right hand she held a belt commonly used for carrying heroin pills. On seeing the Revenue officers, Li laid the packets down on a suitcase lying on a shelf behind the bed, and at the same time dropped the belt.

On subsequent examination, the envelopes were found to contain 3,000 pills. Questioned, Li said she did not live in the house but had gone there to visit Lo Kwai. At that moment, she came into the cubicle and was flustered by Li as Lo Kwai.

The suitcase was taken off the shelf, and To claimed it. The suitcase was locked but To produced a bunch of keys and opened it. The case was found to contain a number of packets similar to that which Li held.

When defendants were subsequently charged, they denied the pills belonged to them. To added that the suitcase had been brought to her home about a month before by a woman, who had left it there.

After evidence by witnesses for the prosecution, defendants declined to give evidence and his Lordship summed up.

Unanimous Verdict
The Jury unanimously found both women guilty of the charges against them.

Mr. Murphy produced a previous conviction against To, who had been fined \$500 in 1937 on a similar charge.

His Lordship enquired if the fine had been paid, and was informed it had.

His Lordship (to second accused): "Who paid your fine?—It was paid by my master."

Your master is a maker of pills?"

His Lordship further enquired if there was any truth in Li's claim that she was not a resident of Hongkong. Mr. Murphy replied it was probably true she was from Canton, but the Revenue Department believed she was definitely a carrier of pills.

Li pleaded for leniency, but his Lordship pointed out there could be little leniency for traffickers of such "beastly pills."

Li was sentenced to three years' hard labour, and To to four years. In the case of the second accused, his Lordship remarked she had had a lesson but had not learnt it.

NAZIS PAID DEARLY

Thousands Killed In Norway Campaign

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
STOCKHOLM, May 7 (UP).—Reports from Oslo state there are indications at that city that several thousand Germans were killed in the fighting in Norway as large motor convoys are arriving at the city with dead and wounded.

Large mass-graves are being dug in several Oslo cemeteries each capable of holding about fifty bodies.

Air Defence Exercises

Egypt Starts Testing Her Precautions

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
ALEXANDRIA, May 7 (UP).—Air defence exercises throughout Egypt began at noon to-day, and will last for a week, with the object of testing the country's air defences both active and passive, and to accustom the population to carry on their duties under war conditions.

The Allied fleet is co-operating with the Army, Air Force and A.R.P. authorities.

A.R.P. workers will be on the alert day and night for the whole period and the public have been advised of the enforcement of complete black-outs with severe penalties for failing to observe the regulations.

I don't know.

Leniency Plea Rejected
His Lordship further enquired if there was any truth in Li's claim that she was not a resident of Hongkong. Mr. Murphy replied it was probably true she was from Canton, but the Revenue Department believed she was definitely a carrier of pills.

Li pleaded for leniency, but his Lordship pointed out there could be little leniency for traffickers of such "beastly pills."

Li was sentenced to three years' hard labour, and To to four years. In the case of the second accused, his Lordship remarked she had had a lesson but had not learnt it.

HIS MASTER'S VOICE VOCAL GEMS AND SELECTIONS OF POPULAR LIGHT OPERAS

C3110—Student Prince	Selection.	London Palladium Orch.
Bitter sweet	Selection.	
C2585—Merry Widow	Vocal gems.	Light Opera Company.
C2663—Waltz Dream	Polpuri.	Marek Weber's Orch.
C1404—The Mikado	Vocal gems.	Light Opera Company.
C2063—Maid of the Mist	Vocal gems.	Light Opera Company.
C2269—Chu Chin Chow	Vocal gems.	Light Opera Company.
C2229—White Horse Inn	Vocal gems.	Drury Lane Theatre Orch.
C3007—Dancing years	Selection.	Coldstream Guard's Band.
C1703—Bells of New York	Selection.	
The Gaiety	Selection.	
C1727—Bitter sweet	Selection.	Jack Hylton's Orch.
C2073—Elise Time	Selection.	Marek Weber's Orch.
C2713—One night of love	Vocal gems.	Soprano with Orch.
C2724—Toad of Toad Hall	Selection.	New Mayfair Orch.

TSANG FOOK PIANO COMPANY

MARINA HOUSE 10 QUEEN'S ROAD C. PHONE

MAGAZINE PAGE

ENTERTAINMENTS

Hepburn is returning to the screen

KATIE HEPBURN, who retired from Hollywood with her ears singing in 1938, is going back.

She held her head high when the Independent Motion Picture Theatre Proprietors published the charge that she was "box-office poison."

She still asked £30,000 a picture. Now she's going back, she'll get more. She has sold her play, "The Philadelphia Story" (for which she paid £3,000), for £15,000. And herself for another £20,000. The cameras grind in June.

Query: Why was Hepburn "box-office poison"? A: Because she stepped out of character. All the clever fellows who make pictures saw her as a great actress—a sort of female Paul Muni—which she may be.

But the public paid to see her as Katie Hepburn. For films, she could act her rustiest curls white and there her nostrils like a Derby winner. It didn't work unless the part let her be herself. She was Hepburn "the queer one." That's what they paid to see.

It's the same with Elisabeth Bergner. Most every day I pray Mr. Shaw won't let her be his screen Saint Joan.

COME what may, Clive Brook is determined to get into naval uniform. There is no quite some considerable doubt about the Grif. Spec film, "Death of the Raider."

Already there is the documentary "For Freedom," with the British officers playing their actual battle parts.

But if Mr. Brook can't be Admiral Sir Henry Harwood, he'll be the captain commanding the light cruiser escorting a fleet of merchantmen across the North Sea in "Convoy," which British studios are now making.

One sentence in the synopsis of the story makes me angry. It says: "Embittered by an unhappy marriage, the captain's task is made more difficult by the presence on the convoy of a young lieutenant who—before the war—had come between him and his wife."

I'm the mug. I thought that the one good thing you could say about the war was that it had done away with the need in pictures for old, hack situations like that.

Or maybe the script man wrote it out of force of habit.

JUST as eager for a uniform as Mr. Brook is Mr. Miven. After four months' waiting, he has got a commission in the Rifle Brigade. Two pips. His part will take longer to play.

BY the way, Anna Neagle to be teamed with Cary Grant in "Tree of Liberty."

Davis to be Sarah Bernhardt, Michael Stoller, singing footman in "Me and My Gal," song well enough to get a job with the opera. He's in "Beggar's Opera," backing up Michael Redgrave.

Spencer Tracy-Mickey Rooney will sequel "Boy's Town."

George Formby has cancelled all stage contracts to leave himself free to play his banjule to the troops.

Hilda Glyder, who made the current hit song, "Oh, Johnny, Oh," popular twenty-three years ago, is now honey mooring in California with Dave Goldman. She was previously Mrs. Harry Weldon.

Dietrich will get famous and Vic McLaglen in "Seven Sinners" (Seven? I didn't think Dopey could be bad) . . . June (Four

WAR CHANGES IN OUR LANGUAGE

WE are using quite a number of words which, only a few months ago, most people would not have understood—or if they had understood them, would have given a different meaning.

"WARDEN" used to conjure up the Governor of a U.S. gaol as represented on the film. Now, if we hear the word, we think of the man or woman who tells us that our "black-out" (another war word) is imperfect.

"POOL" is an adjective for petrol or other commodities which are doled out by controllers and have lost their familiar brand names.

"EVACUEE" is a genuine new war word formed from "EVACUATION" which is here used in a different sense from its former one. We coined this word in Hongkong for the people who came down from Shanghai during the early days of the Sino-Japanese War.

The economists are popularizing "VICIOUS SPIRAL"—which means a situation in which prices and wages rise, chasing each other as it were up a spiral staircase. The phrase is quite old, but it has hitherto been confined to books on economics.

The most popular of the new words coming from Germany is "BLITZKRIEG," much more used than its translation, "lightning war."

"ERSATZ" (substitute) familiar in 1914-18, has been revived now. It has such a bad name in Germany that the Nazi Government discourages its use.

"COACHIE" and "RATIONS" are both words from last war. The latter is again being pronounced "rashuns," with the short "a" instead of "rashuns" which is considered more correct, and is used in the Services.

Some of the war words are not particularly desirable additions to the language. Perhaps after the war, English will be "DECONTAMINATED"—another wartime term meaning, as applied to streets, houses and goods, freed from contamination by gas.

INANITY FARE



When Sir John got the invitation To be Minister of Information, He remarked: "It looks to me As easy as B.B.C."

HE NEVER TOLD HIS PARENTS OF HIS EXPLOITS

SQUADRON LEADER KENNETH CHRISTOPHER DORAN, who became the first air hero of the Allies, is reported missing. He was awarded a bar to his Distinguished Flying Cross on January 30, the first time this distinction has been accorded a British flier since hostilities began last September.

Young Doran—who is only 26—was awarded the flying cross by King George last November in recognition for leading the successful attack on German naval bases at Wilhelmshaven and Brunsbüttel on September 4, less than 30 hours after Great Britain declared war on Germany.

Britain announced that direct hits with bombs had been made on a German battleship at Wilhelmshaven and that another warship was attacked at Brunsbüttel.

In describing the Wilhelmshaven raid, Doran said:

"We reached Wilhelmshaven after two hours of flying. We could see a German warship taking on stores from two tenders at her stern. We could see some washing hanging on a line but undaunted by this, we proceeded to bomb the battleship."

"Flying at 100 feet above mast height, all three aircraft in the flight converged on her. I flew straight ahead. The pilot of the second craft came across from one side, and the third crossed from the other side."

"When we flew on top of the battleship we could see the crew running fast for their stations. We dropped our bombs. The second pilot, flying behind saw two hit. We came around and the ship's pom-pom guns began to fire as we were for home."

The exploit for which Doran was awarded the bar to his flying cross was the leadership of a reconnaissance flight of nine Bristol Blenheim bombers which encountered a group of Messerschmitt 110 "destroyer" planes over the North Sea.

One of the British bombers was shot down, but their fire downed one German plane and damaged two others.

DORAN, a handsome, mustached officer, is so modest that, according to his mother, he refused to wear his uniform while home on leave. He never told his parents of his exploits and the announcements of his decorations surprised them both.

Born at Leicester, Doran was educated at St. Albans school, and he enlisted as a private in the Territorial Army in 1932.

He was commissioned in the Royal Air Force in December, 1933, promoted to pilot officer ten months later and was advanced to flying officer in May, 1938.

In March, 1939, Doran was made an acting flight lieutenant and was raised to a squadron leader in December of last year.

On February 1, he was awarded a bar to the D.F.C. for leading a formation of bomber aircraft which was attacked by Messerschmitts over the North Sea.

Two fighter aircraft were compelled to break off the fight. A third was shot down in flames into the sea and the remainder eventually abandoned the attack.

Although one British aircraft was lost and a second had to return to the base, Doran led the remaining aircraft 130 miles further to his objective.

for along it. Twenty more volunteers were ready, too.

So the enlarged convoy set out on its 470-mile trek.

Soon Nazi spies found the new route and was doing all they could to stop the convoy. Enemy aircraft hovered above. But the convoy travelled only by night.

Bridges were mined and the buses had constantly to discover new ways. Roads had been bombed to pieces. Frequent breakdowns occurred. But on the evening of September 13 the last bus arrived in the town of Slatina on the Rumanian frontier—arrived two hours ahead of schedule.

Here a train was waiting, thanks to arrangements Koe made by wire from Warsaw. The gold was immediately loaded on to it. The train thundered over the bridge that led into Rumania. And 30 minutes later the bridge blew up.

The Gestapo had set their time-bomb too late.

AT Constanza, the Rumanian Black Sea port, the gold was put aboard the American oil-tanker Eocene, skippered by an Englishman, Captain R. E. Brett. There was a hitch when the crew deserted. They had been bribed by the Germans or frightened at the thought of submarines. But the Poles combed the docks and taverns and got together a new crew, by threats or by persuasion.

Soviet Russia was by this time invading Poland, and there were Red submarines, warships, and planes to be avoided, as well as German agents, but the Eocene got through quite safely to Istanbul.

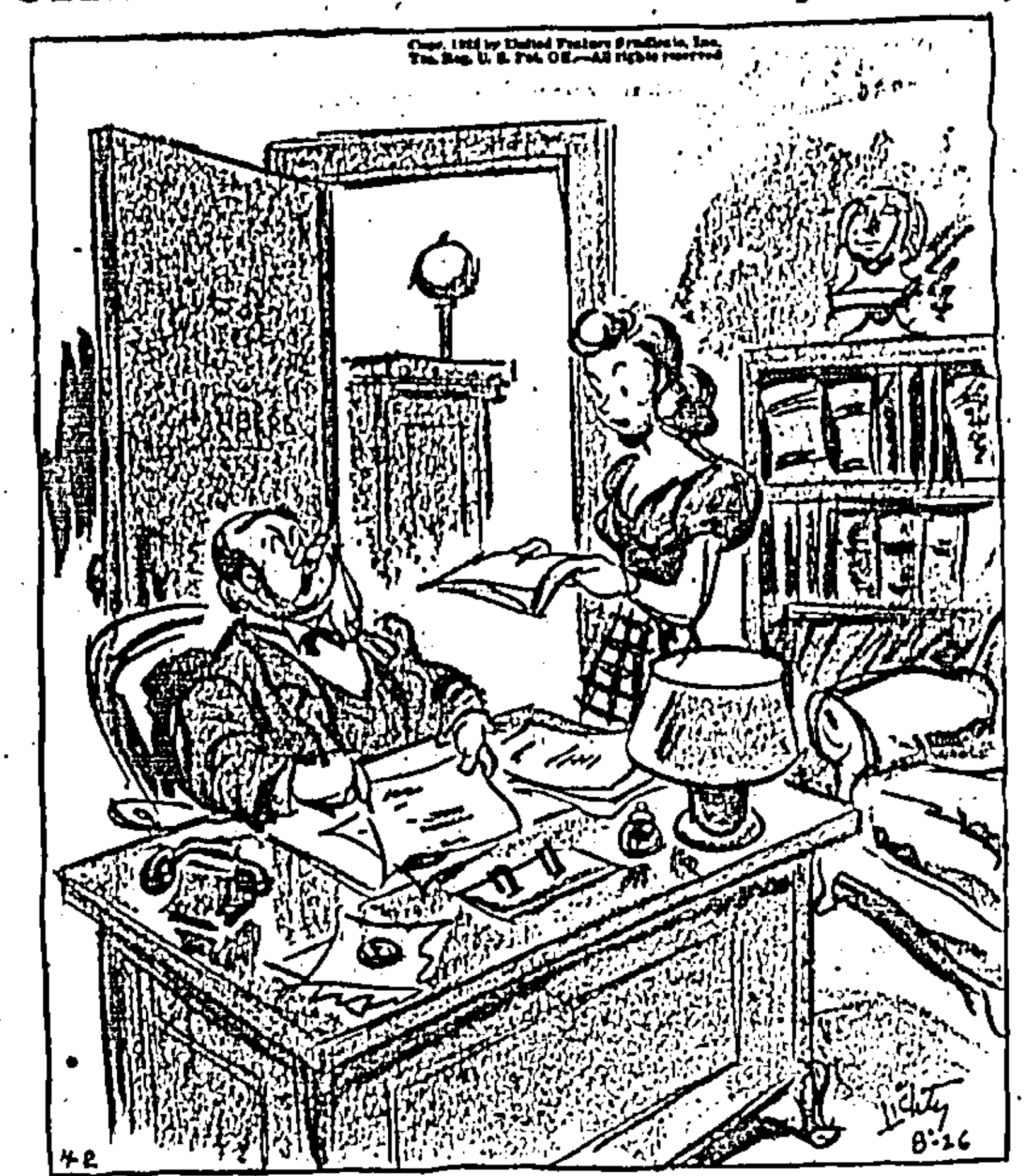
Here the officials demanded £6,000 in cash to pay for a special train with guards. They suggested that the money could come out of the hoard of gold, but Matuszewski refused, declaring that he had no authority to touch it.

An American oil company came to the rescue and lent them the required amount of money.

So the train set out from Scutari (on the other side of the Bosphorus from Istanbul) on an uneventful journey to Beirut, in Syria, where the gold was transferred to French cruisers.

Most of this story is told in "The Polish Gold," by Robert Westerbly and R. M. Low, published by Methuen at 3s.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"I wish you'd watch what papers you give me to sign—this is the third time this week I've committed myself to prison!"

How Poland's £21,000,000 of Gold was Saved

ON September 28, 1939, thirty-one tired, dirty, unshaven men lined up with other refugees to wait their turn for free soup and bread at a charity soup kitchen at the Gare de l'Est, in Paris.

One of them had in his pocket a receipt for £21,000,000 worth of gold, which the party had just handed over to the Bank of France.

That receipt was a symbol of perhaps the greatest victory over Hitler that has yet been achieved in this war.

The story begins 23 days before, in Warsaw, which was at that time being threatened by the huge mechanised Nazi army, that was ever coming nearer. The Polish Government was busy leaving the capital for its brief stay in Lublin, and the city, already under shell fire, was preparing for its gallant but hopeless resistance.

Colonel Adam Koe, former Polish Finance Minister, paid a visit that night of September 5 to the Bank of Poland and to the Finance Ministry to ask what arrangements had been made for the transfer of the Government's gold reserve. As he had suspected,

It is not true that Hitler's conquest of Poland was an unqualified victory, for it failed to attain one of its principal objectives—the capture of the gold reserve of the Polish Republic.

How the £21,000,000 of bullion was transferred from the Bank of Warsaw to the Bank of France is one of the greatest thrills of this war.

nothing had been done. All was confusion. The Government had left without the gold.

SO Koe took upon himself the responsibility of ordering and organising the removal of the gold to France before the city fell. He had no legal standing, no transport; the country was over-run with German spies and saboteurs, constantly flown over by Nazi aircraft, and was soon to fall a prey to the advancing armies of the Fuehrer.

Koe telephoned to Colonel Ignacy Matuszewski, also a former Finance Minister under Pilsudski, and put the problem to him.

ONE hour later Matuszewski reported to Koe at the bank. With him he brought 10 volunteers, soldiers, clerks, mechanics—all mere boys.

The lads were sent out to find transport, while Koe and Matuszewski worked out possible routes to the Rumanian frontier. The search for transport seemed hopeless. Every available bus or lorry had been commandeered for war purposes or for evacuation. Only five derelict, creaking, worn-out buses, which nobody had thought worth removing from the garages, could be begged, borrowed, or stolen.

By the time these five wrecks had lumbered up to the bank the two leaders had decided that the best plan was for the convoy to set out eastward for Brest-Litovsk, then strike southward for the frontier.

Only £5,000,000 worth of the gold could be accommodated in the five derelict buses. It was decided that this amount should be taken immediately and, if possible, a return journey could be made for the remainder. As soon as the bullion was aboard, Matuszewski took his seat in the leading bus and the expedition set out. Koe was left behind to deal with further arrangements.

ON the night of September 9, they got back. There were now ten more buses, loaded with the rest of the gold. A new route to the south-east had been worked out and fuel supplies were arranged

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Sir Neville Henderson

INSTALMENT 15

HITLER POSTPONES the WAR

With the Soviet pact in his pocket Hitler became jubilant and truculent. He was prepared to show the world what his army and air force would do if he did not get his way in the Polish dispute.

To-day Sir Neville Henderson, Britain's Ambassador in Berlin until the outbreak of war, tells how dramatic moves to save the peace were made by Britain, and how Hitler, with preparations for an invasion of Poland apparently complete, hesitated...



Sir Neville Henderson

At the moment on August 22 when Herr von Ribbentrop was preparing to fly to Moscow, I received instructions to convey without delay a personal letter from the Prime Minister to Herr Hitler.

An interview was arranged for me with Hitler for the following day at Berchtesgaden, and I left Berlin at 9.30 a.m. on August 23.

I reached Salzburg about midday, and I had my first audience with Hitler at Berchtesgaden at 1 p.m.

The three main points of the Prime Minister's letter were:

- (1) Insistence on the determination of His Majesty's Government to fulfil their obligations to Poland.
- (2) Their readiness, if a peace atmosphere could be created, to discuss all the problems at issue between our two countries, and
- (3) Their anxiety, during a period of truce, to see immediate direct discussion initiated between Germany and Poland in regard to the reciprocal treatment of minorities.

Hitler's reply, which was no less uncompromising, was that I had anticipated the effect that Great Britain's determination to support Poland could not modify his policy.

Fuehrer gives me his reply

He was prepared to accept even a long war rather than sacrifice German national interests and honour, and if Great Britain persisted in her own measures of mobilisation he would at once order the mobilisation of the whole of the German forces.

At my first interview with him on that day, Hitler was in a mood of extreme excitability. His language as regards the Poles and British responsibility for the Polish attitude was violent, recriminatory and exaggerated.

He referred, for instance, to 100,000 German refugees from Poland, a figure which was at least five times greater than the reality.

At my second interview, when he handed me his reply, he had recovered his calm but was not less obdurate. Everything was England's fault.

She had encouraged the Czechs last year and she was now giving a blank cheque to Poland. No longer, he told me, did he trust Mr. Chamberlain.

He preferred war, he said, when he was fifty to when he was fifty-five or sixty.

He had himself always sought and believed in the possibility of friendship with England.

He now realised, he said, that those who had argued the contrary had been right and nothing short of a complete change in British policy towards Germany could ever convince him of any sincere British desire for good relations.

My last remark to him was that I could only deduce from his language that my mission to Germany had failed and that I bitterly regretted it.

I flew back from Berchtesgaden to Berlin the same evening.

I had, in fact, little hope that either the Prime Minister's letter or my own language to Hitler, however direct and straightforward, would give him pause.

The Russian pact had, I felt, created in his opinion a situation which was favourable to his designs and he believed his mind to be definitely made up.

Though he spoke in a Neronic vein of his artistic tastes and of his longing to satisfy them, I derived the impression that the corporal of the last war was even more anxious to prove what he could do as a conquering Generalissimo in the next.

What the world or Germany might suffer was of no consequence so long as his lust to show what he, as leader of Germany, could do was satisfied.

More than once he repeated to me that, if he had been Chancellor of Germany in 1914, she would never have lost that war in 1918. Nevertheless the visit to Berchtesgaden may after all have postponed the disaster for a week.

More than once he repeated to me that, if he had been Chancellor of Germany in 1914, she would never have lost that war in 1918. Nevertheless the visit to Berchtesgaden may after all have postponed the disaster for a week.

I have, as I have mentioned earlier, some reason to believe—though I cannot confirm it—that the order for the German Army to advance into Poland was actually issued for the night of August 23.

It is difficult otherwise to find justification for the various orders and arrangements which came into force on August 26 and 27.

In the afternoon of August 25 itself, all telephone communication between Berlin and London and Paris was unexpectedly cut off for several hours.

Why he hesitated

The celebrations at Tannenberg were cancelled on the 26th, and the Party Rally at Nuremberg on August 27; all naval, military and air attaches at Berlin were refused permission to leave the city without prior authority being obtained from the Ministry of War.

All German airports were closed from August 26, and the whole of Germany became a prohibited zone for all aircraft except the regular civil lines. All internal German air services were also suspended.

Moreover, as from the 27th a system for the rationing of foodstuffs and other commodities throughout Germany came into force.

That this latter and—for the public—a depressing measure should have been adopted prior to the outbreak of war can scarcely be explained, except on the assumption that war should actually have broken out on August 26.

The fact may well be, as I imagine it was, that Hitler had had in consequence of the Prime Minister's letter one last hesitation and countermanded the orders to his army, whereas the other arrangements were allowed to proceed unchecked.

But it was not the horrors of war or the thought of dead Germans which deterred him.

He had unlimited confidence in the magnificent army and air force which he had recreated, and he was

certainly not averse to putting them to the test so far as Poland was concerned.

Asked to fly to London

In two months, he told me, the war in the East would be ended and he would then, he said, hurl one hundred and sixty divisions against the Western Front, if England was so unwise as to oppose his plans.

His hesitation was due rather to one final effort to detach Britain from Poland.

Be that as it may, at about 12.45 on August 25, I received a message to the effect that Hitler wished to receive me at the Chancellery at 1.30 p.m. At that meeting he made to me the verbal communication which has already been published in the White Paper on the outbreak of war.

Briefly—put, Hitler's proposals therein dealt with two groups of questions: (a) the immediate necessity of a settlement of the dispute between Germany and Poland, and (b) an eventual offer of friendship or alliance between Germany and Great Britain.

My interview with Hitler, at which Herr von Ribbentrop and Dr. Schmidt were also present, lasted on this occasion over an hour.

The Chancellor spoke with calm and apparent sincerity. He described his proposals as a last effort, for conscience sake, to secure good relations with Great Britain, and he suggested that I should fly to London myself with them.

I told His Excellency that, while I was fully prepared to consider his course, I felt it my duty to tell him quite clearly that my country could not possibly go back on its word to Poland.

However anxious we were for a better understanding with Germany, we could never reach one except on the basis of a negotiated settlement with Poland.

Whatever may have been the underlying motive of this final gesture on the part of the Chancellor, it was one which could not be ignored, and with Lord Halifax's consent, I flew to London early the following morning (August 26), on a German plane which was courteously put at my disposal.

Two days were spent by His Majesty's Government in giving the fullest and most careful consideration to Hitler's message, and on the afternoon of August 28 I flew back to Berlin with their reply.

His Majesty's Government proposed the initiation of direct discussions between the Polish and German Governments, and the adoption of immediate steps to relieve the tension in the matter of the treatment of minorities.

Furthermore, they undertook to use all their influence with a view to contributing towards a solution which might be satisfactory to both parties, and which would, they hoped, prepare the way for the negotiation of that wider and more complete understanding between Great Britain and Germany which both countries desired.

Finally, after a reference to a

limitation of armaments, His Majesty's Government pointed out that, whereas a just settlement of the Polish question might open the way to world peace, failure to do so would finally ruin the hopes of a better understanding between our countries and might well plunge the whole world into war.

I did most of the talking

Could any reply have been more precise or straightforward? It made it easy for Hitler to avoid the calamity of war, if he had really wished to do so.

At 10.30 p.m. on August 28, I was received by Herr Hitler at the Reich Chancellery and handed to him this British reply, together with a German translation.

Hitler was once again friendly and reasonable, and appeared to be not dissatisfied with the answer which I had brought to him. He observed, however, that he must study it carefully and would give me a written reply the next day.

Our conversation lasted for well over an hour, and it was nearly midnight before I got back to the Embassy.

It was, I think, the only one of my interviews with Hitler at which it was I who did most of the talking. Possibly for this reason there is no account of it in the German White Paper which was published after the outbreak of the war.

I used every argument which I could think of to include him to see reason and to come down on the side of peace.

I might mention incidentally that both on that evening and the next, when I visited Hitler again and was handed his reply, nothing was left undone to enhance, or to impress me with, the solemnity of the occasion.

From the Embassy to the Reich Chancellery is a mere three or four hundred yards, but as Berlin was undergoing a week of trial blackouts, the Wilhelmstrasse was in complete darkness.

People were not hostile

A considerable but quite expressionless crowd had collected in the square, opposite the entrance to the courtyard, into which my car had to drive. Though the people were silent, they gave me no sensation of hostility.

Up to the bitter end that remained the attitude of the Berliners.

A guard of honour was drawn up in the courtyard to the right of the main door and I was received with a roll of drums.

Dr. Meisner and Bruckner, Hitler's faithful A.D.C. and bodyguard, were awaiting me on the doorstep. The former remarked to me that he was glad to see that I was wearing a buttonhole, which I had always worn a dark red carnation in Berlin except during the three critical days of the week which preceded Munich.

"Never again in Germany"

When I was seeing Horace Wilson off at the Tempelhof on his

return to London during that week, I had been asked by some German newspaper correspondents why I had forgotten my buttonhole. I told them that I had not forgotten, but that I considered it to be inappropriate at a moment of such grave crisis. The story had got around and I regarded Meisner's remark as significant.

Was Hitler then preoccupied as to what the answer of His Majesty's Government would be?

But it was probably merely Meisner's own wishful thinking or preoccupation.

I wore my carnation again the next day, but, that time, as I was leaving after my interview, I told Meisner that I feared that I would never wear one again in Germany.

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TO-MORROW:

My midnight scene with Ribbentrop—Two amazing interviews—Pistol at Poland's head—My warning to Halifax.

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"—a lovely assortment."

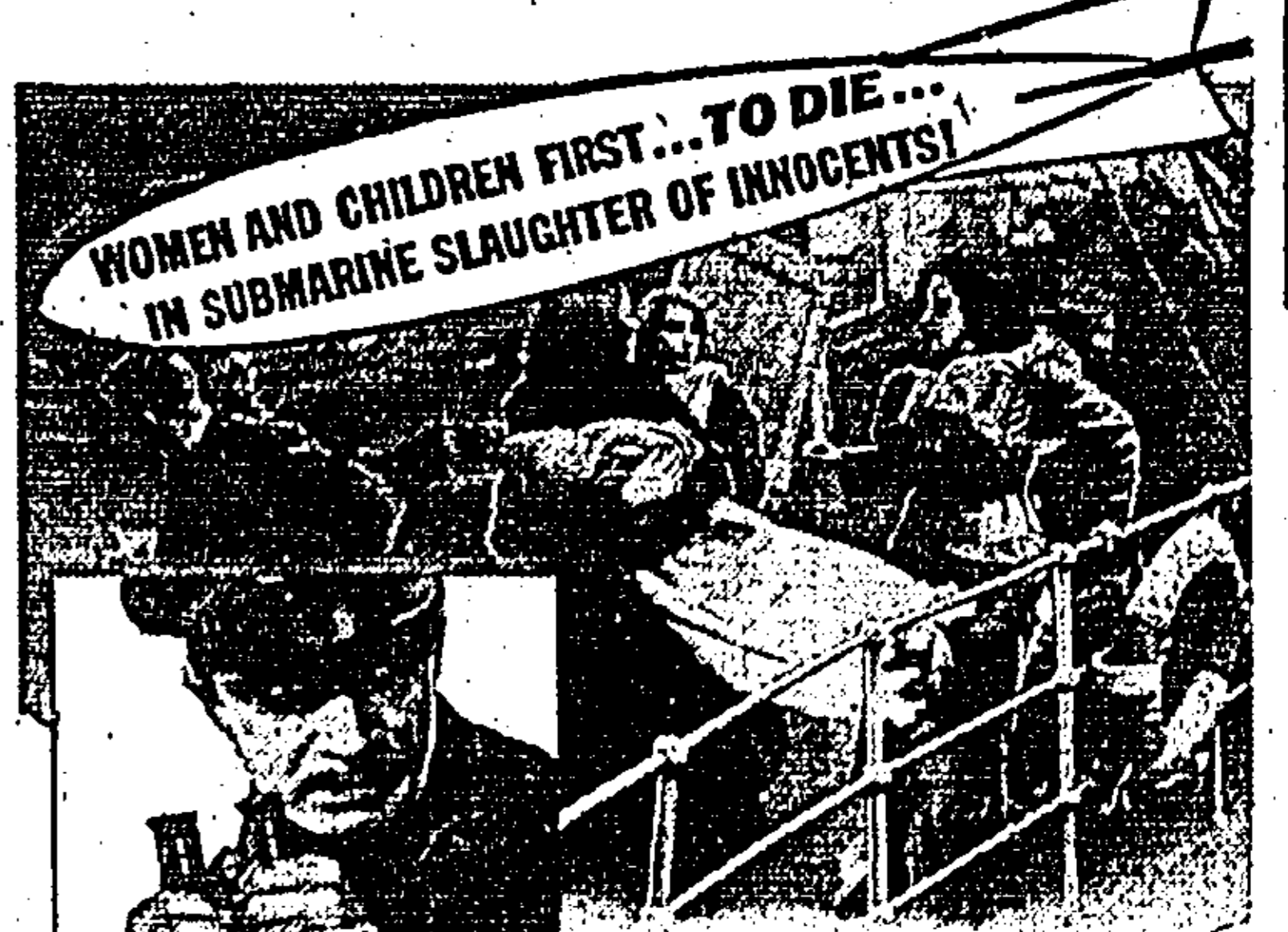


POLITICAL CRISIS NOT EXPECTED

LONDON, May 7 (Reuter).—"Reuter's" Lobby Correspondent says that the Labour Party have decided to take no action to-night regarding the Prime Minister's statement. The Executive Parliamentary Labour Party will meet in the House of Commons at 10.30 a.m. to-morrow to consider the situation arising out of to-day's debate, and there will be a full meeting of the Parliamentary Party at 11.30 a.m. at which the whole matter will be thoroughly surveyed.

The present reaction to the Prime Minister's statement is that there will be no immediate political crisis. The Party is critical of the whole situation, but things don't seem to have reached the point at which a strong body of Government supporters is asking for a change. Many Government supporters thought the Prime Minister's speech disappointing; others described it as the speech of a tired man, but in the absence of unexpected developments, a great bulk of the Government supporters will be found behind the Government in the event of a challenge being made regarding the Government's competence to carry on the war. Such a challenge is one of the possible outcomes of to-morrow's Labour Opposition meeting.

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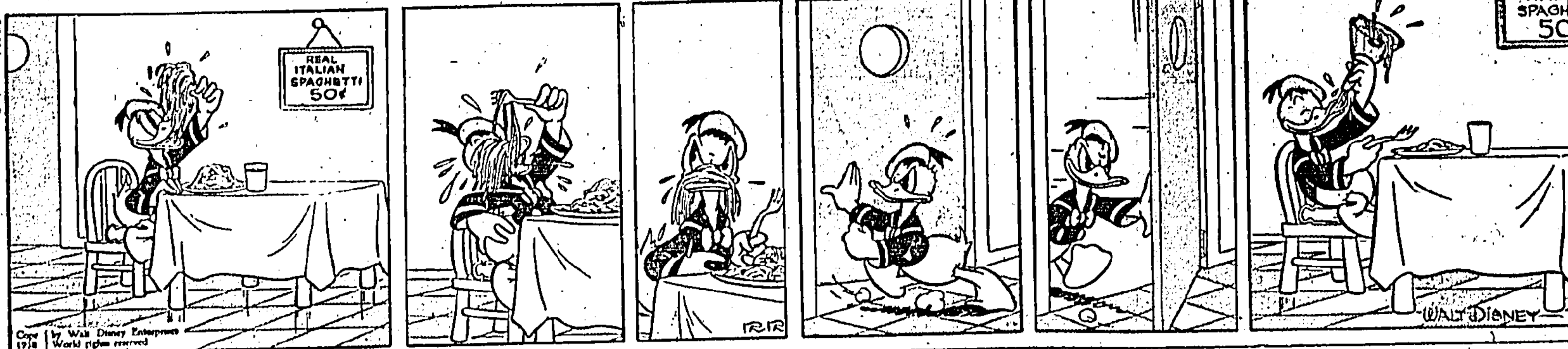
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DENOUNCE TREATY!

Action Against Japan Urged By Home Body

LONDON, May 7 (Reuter).—The first China Association committee are convinced that reprisals in the form, to begin with, of a denunciation of our commercial treaty with Japan would be the most suitable method of putting a stop to the indignities suffered by British subjects in Tientsin.

This was announced by the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Warren Swire, at the annual meeting to-day.

Disturbed

The China Association, he continued, was somewhat disturbed by a report that there is an Anglo-Japanese agreement under which part of the Chinese silver, which up to now have been in safe keeping in the British Concession, will be employed to relieve the distress caused by floods.

Part of the silver will be deposited in a neutral bank.

"The approval of this plan by the Chinese and American Governments is essential," he said, "as we are convinced that the agreement, which was reached without their full approval, will be deplored as a whole by the British community in China and condemned by public opinion in this country."

"No one, for a moment, could accept the view that the relief of distress in North China, caused largely by the Japanese, had no economic significance or that the expenditure of part of the silver on that object, and the immobilisation of the remainder, was without

May Compel Taxpayers To Lend Money.

LONDON, May 7 (UP).—The British Government will not hesitate to adopt compulsory lending along the lines of the plan suggested by Mr. J. M. Keynes if the voluntary system threatens to fail.

This assertion was made by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer at a luncheon in the House of Commons to-day when he gave a speech on National Savings.

significance to the general Chinese currency position."

Not Genuine Re-Opening

He said that the promised re-opening of the Yangtze and Nanjing, though better than nothing, would mean very little.

"The committee, he said, continually pressed for a full and genuine re-opening to trade above the Nanking."

"There is ample evidence that needs to this place is allowed to Japanese traders," he continued. "Referring to the Wang Ching-wei regime, he said: 'The creation of these puppet administrations has been interpreted throughout free China as an acknowledgment by Japan that she can no longer hope to gain her ends in the Asiatic continent by her own military and naval power.'"

"The American ability to impose an embargo on the export of war materials to Japan is a fact which the Japanese dare not ignore, nor will they ignore it, provided that meanwhile they find the British Government impervious to their bluff and prepared to take reprisals."

Brigadier General C. B. Woodroffe succeeds Mr. Swire as Chairman.

AUDACIOUS BURGLAR

Pays "Social Call" On Kowloon House

WHILE SIX-YEAR-OLD Andrew Sinton slept peacefully in his nursery at 15, Gramplan Road, Kowloon, in the early hours of this morning, an audacious burglar was sitting calmly besides his cot, drinking lemonade and smoking cigarettes.

The burglar smoked two cigarettes before departing, snubbing the stubs on the floor.

He displayed an intimate knowledge of the house, residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Sinton, of the Urban Council, and is believed to have effected entry before the family retired for the night.

Police Search

Police wish to interrogate a man, formerly employed by Mr. and Mrs. Sinton, who was released from prison three days ago. He served a sentence for robbing his employers.

Mr. Sinton told a "Telegraph" reporter this morning: "The man came into our bedroom after we'd gone to sleep and broke open our boy's money-box. He then rifled Mrs. Sinton's purse, taking \$25 in notes and the ring of keys."

"He removed the house keys from the ring and thus opened Andrew's nursery, where he made himself comfortable with my cigarettes and some bottles of lemonade."

"When he departed it was apparently raining, because he took my mackintosh."

Miss Olive Rowan, who disappeared from 505 The Peak last Wednesday has now been located in Kowloon, according to police information this morning. She is now residing at an address in Prince Edward Road.

BEST-LOVED POLITICIAN DIES



MR. GEORGE LANSBURY, England's best-loved politician, is dead. While holding ministerial office he went out of his way to provide better recreation facilities for the poorer class of London children, for whom he had a tremendous affection. This picture showing the late Mr. Lansbury surrounded by youngsters is a typical illustration of his love for their company.

Death Of Mr. George Lansbury GREAT POLITICIAN, & ARDENT PACIFIST

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, May 7 (UP).—The death occurred to-day of Mr. George Lansbury, the veteran Labour Member of Parliament and famous pacifist.

His Career

George Lansbury, the British Socialist, was born in February 1859, in Suffolk, where his father was engaged on a railway contract. Apart from a year that he spent as a settler in Queensland with his wife and young family he lived in the east of London where he built up a business as a timber merchant. He held every local office—guardian, borough councillor, mayor and county councillor. He was the founder of the first poor law labour colony at Laindon, Essex, and of the Hollesley Bay colony and the children's home at the Poplar Guardians. He signed the minority report of the Poor Law Commission in 1905.

Keenly interested in politics from boyhood, he was at first a Radical, but later joined the Independent Labour party. In 1910 he was elected as Labour M.P. for Bow and Bromley. A stormy petrel, he made a name for himself in the House in 1912, standing across the floor to shout at Asquith that he ought to be ashamed of himself for his treatment of the suffragettes with the result that he was suspended. Disagreeing with his party on the suffrage question, he resigned in the same year and stood as an Independent, but was not elected. An Albert Hall speech on the same topic landed him in prison in 1913, but as the result of a hunger-strike he was soon set free.

Founded Newspaper

Before the war he founded the "Daily Herald," a very advanced Socialist paper, which was converted from a weekly into a daily, but had to revert to weekly publication for a time. After the war, however, it again became a daily paper. Lansbury himself edited it during its earlier days.

After a long series of defeats he was re-elected to the Commons in November, 1922, speaking at Birmingham in March, 1920, he urged young men not to join the army, and in April, he put down a motion in the Commons which, if carried, would have meant the abolition of the navy, the proposal being to reduce the vote to £2,000. In July he went on a cargo boat to Russia where his son-in-law was working in a college. While there he alleged that British diplomats had been assisting the counter-revolutionaries and declared that the British Government was paving the way for a revolution in England. On his return he painted a rosy picture of conditions in Russia, asserting that, since his previous visit in 1920 and the children were better cared for than in England.

Lansbury, who had four sons and eight daughters, was a life-long teetotaler and non-smoker and a devoted member of the Church of England.

NAZIS LOSE 200 PLANES

LONDON, May 7 (Reuter).—The German air losses during the Norwegian campaign are to date estimated in London at 200 or more.

The British losses during the same period was about a fifth of this or less than 40.

Most of the damage was done by the R.A.F. bombing raids on air bases in Norway and Denmark.

About 30 of the 200 planes were brought down by the Fleet Air Arm anti-aircraft guns.

U.S. FLEET TO STAY AT SEA

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
HONOLULU, May 8 (UP).—The United States Fleet is to remain in Hawaiian waters for an indefinite period.

Units not normally based in the Hawaiian area will carry out "a sortie from Pearl Harbour next month" for further training from the Lahaina area, an official communication announced yesterday.

was put an end to by the fall of the Labour Government in August. On leaving the Office of Works Lansbury said his time there had been the best two years of his life as he felt that he was doing something for London. He had received generous help with his plans.

Chief Of Labour Party

In Oct. 1932, he became the leader of the Labour party, not only in the Commons, but in the country, Arthur Henderson having resigned the post after his defeat at the polls. His attitude to religion was exemplified in 1931 when he was taken to task by Lord Brentford for mixing politics and Christianity. He replied that, if politics, business and life generally were so rotten that Christianity could have no part in them, there must be something terribly wrong with one or the other.

In May, 1930 Lansbury and his wife celebrated their golden wedding. "My marriage," he said, "was the most blessed thing that ever happened to me. My wife has been a real pal." Mrs. Lansbury died in March 1933, at the age of 72. In Oct. the freedom of West Ham was conferred on Lansbury. While on his way to address a meeting at Gainsborough on Dec. 9, he had a bad fall and broke his thigh.

Rejects Alliance

In reply to Sir H. Samuel's suggestion for Liberal-Labour co-operation, Lansbury said the Liberals were anti-Socialist and there could be no question of an alliance with them. By June 1934, he had recovered from his accident and resumed his political activities.

When the Labour party decided to support military sanctions against Italy as a sequel to her invasion of Abyssinia, Lansbury, who was strongly opposed to the use of force by the League or anyone else, resigned the leadership of the party in October 1935, being succeeded by Major Attlee. He had shown himself to be a reasonable and practical statesman and was esteemed for his humanity and honesty of purpose.

Lansbury then began a campaign to bring about a world conference for the removal of the causes of war. In the course of this he visited the heads of the Governments of the United States, Germany, France, Belgium, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. In Berlin he had a long talk with Hitler who told him that Germany would be very willing to attend a conference and take part in a united effort to establish economic co-operation and mutual understanding between the nations of the world, if President Roosevelt or the head of another great country would take the lead in calling such a conference.

All the other statesmen he had seen, said Lansbury, appeared to be willing to join in an effort towards peace. While in the United States he made 43 speeches and 11 broadcasts. In the Commons he moved a resolution in favour of his proposed conference, but Lord Cranborne stated that, while the Government was largely in agreement with the resolution, it felt that the time was not ripe for another conference. In May, 1937, Lansbury stated that he proposed to have a talk with Mussolini in the summer.

In his book "My England" he set forth his dreams of reform and described how he would carry them out. No nonsense, he said, would be tolerated from the House of Lords, Fascists or bankers. In an article published in 1934 he revealed that a plan to crush the railway strike and that no strikes were to be allowed under Socialism.

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6.00 Tchaikovsky—Symphony No. 6 in B Minor, Op. 74 (The "Pathétique" Symphony).

Boston Symphony Orchestra conducted by Serge Koussevitzky.

6.45 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

6.47 Tarlini—Sonata for Violin and Piano ("Devil's Trill"). Yehudi Menuhin (Violin) with Piano accompaniment by Arthur Balsam.

7.03 Ina Souez (Soprano) in a Light Concert.

7.30 London Relay—The News.

8.00 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Studio—Two Piano Jazz Recital by Hal Lorenzo and Toby Gray.

1. Medley of old Favourites, Intro: Talk of the town; I'll see you in my dreams; My gal Sal, Hal Lorenzo; 2. Waltz Medley, Intro: After the ball; Villin; One day when we were young; Hal Lorenzo; 3. Piano Duo—Swinging Minuet in G, Hal Lorenzo and Toby Gray; 4. Medley, Intro: My prayer; My heart belongs to daddy; South of the border, Hal Lorenzo; 5. J'ai deux amours, Hal Lorenzo; 6. Piano Duo—I've got Rhythm, Hal Lorenzo and Toby Gray.

8.30 B. B. C. Recording—"Hall Variety".

Written and devised by Gale Pedrick. Production by Roy Spee.

9.00 The Organ, The Dance Band and Me.

9.15 London Relay—News Summary.

9.20 Talk on "What Oil Means To Us" recorded by Robert Byron.

9.45 Compositions of Saint-Saens. "Samson and Delilah"—Selection, De Groot and His Orchestra; The Deluge—Prelude, Op. 45, Toscha Seidel (Violin) with Max Rabenowitch at the Piano; Softly Awakes My Heart (from "Samson and Delilah"), Morla Olaszewski (Contralto) with Orchestra; Le Cygne, Marcel Mule (Saxophone) with Marcel Gaveau at the Piano.

10.00 Studio—"The Blagden Legend".

A Play produced by Evelyn Wood; Score: Glendon Castillo on Christmas Eve, 1928; Cast: Colin, Master of Blagden, C. Jones; Helen, an American guest, Madeline Van Metre; Bruce, another guest, R. Norworthy; Elizabeth, Colin's sister, Diana Dunstan; Margaret, Colin's fiancée, Minks Dean.

10.30 Billy Cotton and His Band in Dance Music.

11.00 Close Down.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

Wednesday, May 8, 1940.

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Super "Marge"

THE once humble margarine will soon be giving itself airs. Whilst pedants have argued about how the word should be pronounced, dietetic experts have been considering how the substance might be so raised in the scale of edibility that even in the best circles butter would never—or scarcely ever—be mentioned.

The result of these portentous deliberations is that all margarine for the table will contain vitamins A and D in the same quantity as its rationed rival. Margarine will thus enter upon the "super" stage of its career; Cinderella will go to the ball. Henceforth there can be no looking backward. In time, no doubt, butter will come to be looked upon as a margarine substitute, and a poor one at that.

This is a blow to the cows of the British Commonwealth, who have been conscientiously doing their duty. The scientific gentleman called Ersatz has given them all crumpled horns. Their well-known placid dignity on which not even the Great Heelaw of Hamburg (as he calls it) has hitherto had effect, can scarcely be expected to stand the strain.

But surely, if a thing is worth doing, it is worth doing—even in wartime. Why stop at the same quantity of vitamins as is to be found in butter? Why not twice the quantity? And why not also add the vitamins which butter has not thus far been able to boast?

A great opportunity has been missed. Britain's super-"marge" might have been made super-plus, which surely would have gone far towards winning the war. For while the enemy was stupidly stuffing his guns with all the butter he could commandeer, we should have been galvanising ourselves with super-margarine enough to make us supermen and superwomen. It is not too late. As the war is still young, one confidently commends the idea to those in authority.

AN AMERICAN TALKS TO CANADIANS ABOUT THE WAR

Mr. LAWRENCE HUNT:

"Common-sense as well as Moral sense
will demand the end of our Neutrality"

I SHALL talk to you to-day simply as a plain American citizen, a neighbour, and a friend.

American neutrality in this war is Hitler's and Stalin's greatest hope—their very best chance to win. They know it, and they are employing the same technique with us as they have done with others—to bore from within, and, with the frantic aid of kindred spirits, of milkop intellectuals and demagogic politicians, to weaken our will to think and to act. If the Nazis and Communists can soften the mind and soul of America, if they can somehow keep us nervously impotent—somehow keep us neutral—they might win.

So we Americans are, in a certain sense, already in this war. And in the United States, as on the European continent, the Nazi-Communists have won a temporary advantage in their desperate struggle to destroy the way of life which you and we enjoy and cherish. They are trying with all their might and main to confuse our minds, to deaden our hearts, and to paralyse our moral driving force. To their aid have sprung the enemies within our gates.

★ ★ ★

Let us frankly admit our casualties. At the moment the Nazi-Communist propagandists in America are successful. They are now conducting an appalling "blitzkrieg" against the nerve centres of the American people.

About two months ago the Congress of the mightiest single democracy on earth, after eight weeks of hysterical indecision, finally approved a bill whereby Finland was loaned a little money to buy, if she wished, coffins to bury her dead but not arms with which to defend her liberty. So great was the hysteria of Congress that Finland's name did not even appear in that magnificent gesture of the American Republic.

Since then the Nazi-Communists, aided and abetted consciously or unconsciously by our isolationists, have mocked at England and France because they did not send a large army to Finland's aid, which, as the Finnish leaders have said, Norway and Sweden would not permit.

There have been other casualties. When the Nazis shot schoolboys in Prague as an example to other children, when they murdered Catholic priests and tortured and enslaved the inhabitants of Poland, when they threatened the same treatment to the helpless people of Norway and Sweden if they permitted an Allied army to aid Finland, there were, here and there, nervous whispers of regret. But when the British navy delayed our ships several hours, as it had a right to do under international law, some of our columnists and Congressmen shrieked with rage.

★ ★ ★

Yes, the Nazi-Communist "blitzkrieg" on American nerves has been so successful that, in fear of Hitler and of having to do anything to check his barbarians, the Congress of the United States hauled down the American flag over a great part of the waters of the world. To his lasting honour, the greatest statesman in the American Senate, Carter Glass, of Virginia, denounced this action as taking the United States "to the verge of poltroonism" and as dishonouring our World War dead.

Many of our muddy-thinking isolationist politicians and pseudo-intellectuals who, quite unconsciously, are frankly fighting the battles of Hitler and Stalin inside America, tell the embattled democracies: "We really do hope and pray that you win so that we won't have to fight alone some day. It would be a horrible world for us if the Nazis and Communists win. God bless you. No, we won't lend you a nickel. But—God bless you, and to show how we feel about it, we'll give you lots and lots of moral support now and loads of advice if you win."

A large number of very nice, well-meaning people indulge in that hysterical nonsense. They are reminiscent of the man who set out to make a fortune by manufacturing pills to cure earthquakes.

One of the most insidious and effective tricks of our Nazi-Communist and peace-at-any-price propagandists is to portray, vividly the horrors of war and then tell us that if we simply submit we can have peace. That is, we can eat and sleep and do as we are told. True, we can—

Under the title "An American Looks at the War," the "Hongkong Telegraph" recently reprinted a letter which had been contributed to the "New York Times" by an American reader, Mr. Lawrence Hunt. It was an outspoken challenge to the isolationists, a searching critic of America's role as bystander in this war, and it created wide interest both in the United States and in this country.

One consequence was that Mr. Hunt, who is a lawyer in New York, was invited by the Canadian Club of Toronto to elaborate his views in person as their guest. His speech, delivered on April 22, was broadcast throughout Canada, and the "Hongkong Telegraph" is glad to be able to reproduce it in full for its readers.

Not think or talk or worship or work as we please with a decent respect for our fellow man's right to do the same. Even so, they say, life is worth while if there is any kind of peace. As a result, there are many people in America to-day who are rushing down that Gadarene hillside.

These propagandists also appeal day after day to the geographical tradition of security in our physical distance from Europe. Millions of honest Americans sincerely believe in that tradition. They fail to realise that an ocean frontier is no barrier against the flood of poisonous ideas, especially when there are people who would gladly open the floodgates.

But many of my fellow-citizens keep on smugly repeating, "It can't happen here," just as some decent people did in Germany 10 years ago. They forget that "nothing succeeds like success," and that if Nazi-Communism is not crushed in this war our America may well be destroyed by the barbarians within our borders. There are large groups in my country which are susceptible to subversive influences; and, whipped up into a fury by some of our scribes and pharisees, the mob would choose Barabbas to-day as it did long ago.

Those are some of the casualties which the Nazi-Communists, their secret sympathisers and their innocent dupes, have inflicted on us in their struggle to destroy our moral fibre and our mental integrity. We shall suffer more casualties, because our enemies outside and inside of America are powerful, cunning, and utterly unscrupulous in taking advantage of our Anglo-Saxon traditions of tolerance and fair play.

★ ★ ★

These are grim days in my country. And yet, I believe that the United States will eventually enter this war. I am placing my bet—and advise you to do the same—on the moral traditions and the common sense of the American people.

We live, like you, under a democratic system of government. The price of democracy is high and includes for us to-day all these casualties I have mentioned. Doubt, delay, liberation and delay are part of the democratic process. That has meant, and will mean again, terrible waste and inefficiency. Good citizens are willing to pay that price, steep as it is, because they have faith in the ultimate moral judgments and decisions of a free people.

During these dark days, we in America are slowly—very slowly but very surely—forming our judgments and reaching our decisions about our part in the war. There will be many reasons why we shall eventually enter this war, as there were many reasons for our entry into the last war. Let us calmly take stock of the present situation.

To begin with, the moral instincts of the American people are in sound condition. The vast majority of us want you to win. We despise Hitler and Stalin and all they stand for. They have outraged both our morals and our economies. We regard them as "big time" gangsters. Naturally, we hope you can put them down in short order. But if you can't—then, for our own peace and safety, we must lend a hand!

The sober-minded people of America are gradually coming to realise that one of the chief objectives of the Nazi-Communist alliance is the destruction of the Christian religion. Hitler and Stalin have shown by their words and even more by their deeds that they have determined on a second crucifixion which, with Prussian thoroughness, will be so complete that there will be no danger to them of another resurrection.

Despite the scribbles of our literary coffers, we Americans are a religious people and, by and large, a Christian nation. Creeds and dogmas mean less than they once did, but the faith by which we live, the Christian principles and precepts of American business men and American labour leaders will realise that if living, the unclean spirit of Nazi-Communism dominates the east.

Communism asks Jesus of Nazareth, "What have I to do with thee?" Nothing—nothing at all. But most of us have something to do with Him. Many of our religious leaders have already awakened to the fact that Communist peril to Christianity and to our need to "gird up our loins for righteousness' sake."

A few months ago 33 of the ablest and most honoured leaders of the Protestant Church bade us forswear an unlovely neutrality. From the Vatican have come words of flaming scorn for the godless deeds of Hitler's and Stalin's legions. Make no mistake about it. As this war goes on, as free men, one of the great causes of our entry into the war will be the Christian conscience of America.

Our moral traditions, like yours, include not only religious faith, but also a basic belief in the freedom and dignity of the individual citizen. That belief is so genuine and so deep that we permit the Catholics in our midst to abuse our patience and even to advocate the destruction of that belief. But what the Nazi-Communist propagandists forget is that we have fought for that belief in the past, we'll fight for it again, and we'll always fight for it so long as we remain free men.

We Americans know, despite the frantic falsehoods of our Anglophobes, that this freedom of the individual—freedom to think and speak and work and worship—is, by and large, part of our Anglo-Saxon civilisation—part of the inheritance which you and we have received from Old England.

The Nazi-Communist propagandists in America have taken their cue, of course, from Adolf Hitler and are concentrating some of their heaviest fire on Great Britain. It is an attack on the English-speaking peoples at their source. If Great Britain is destroyed, the other democracies in the British Commonwealth of Nations can be conquered, and America will then be isolated and ruined within her own borders.

Well, I'll bet on Britain. "All our past proclaims our future; Shakespeare's voice and Nelson's hand, Milton's faith and Wordsworth's trust in this our chosen and chivalrous land, Bear us witness: come the world against her,

England yet shall stand." But, for our own sake, we Americans cannot risk our future on the betting chances of others. The Nazi-Communist propagandists and their isolationist dupes are counting heavily on these little family squats and irritations which have enlivened the 125 years of peace in Anglo-American relations. It is true that most of us Americans of British lineage do not loudly boast of our heritage. We have gladly shared our Anglo-Saxon traditions of equal justice and ordered liberty with many fine peoples who came from other lands eager to enjoy our spiritual inheritance and our economic opportunities.

Those traditions are part of the very fabric of our nation. Magna Carta, the common law, the Bill of Rights, the King James Bible, Shakespeare and Dickens—they are the staples of our mental and spiritual life. When America's hour of decision is at hand, Magna Carta, not Mein Kampf, the King James Bible, not Karl Marx, will triumph.

Our worldly-wise friends tell us, however, that although religion, tradition and sentiment will greatly influence us, yet there must also be "hard-boiled" business-like reasons for America's entry into the war. All right. Let's see what they are.

★ ★ ★

If Hitler and Stalin win this war, American business and American labour will go down in common ruin. It took the Russo-German alliance, the partition of Poland and the invasion of Finland and Scandinavia to drive home to many of our hard-headed business men and to our idealistic liberals that the objectives and the methods of Nazi Germany and Bolshevik Russia are practically identical. Those objectives include the destruction of what Hitler calls the "pluto-democracies." The Nazi leaders have recently used the very words of their Soviet ally and are trying to delude and ensnare our labour groups with the old cry, "Workers of the world, unite!"

We know their methods. And we know, too, Hitler's betrayal of business and Stalin's betrayal of labour. The I think that, as this war goes on, both prayers and hymns and precepts of American business men and American labour leaders will realise that if living, the unclean spirit of Nazi-Communism dominates the east.

of the world, the subversive forces within America will be vastly strengthened and our present economic system thereby destroyed.

Furthermore, there is a simple arithmetic fact favouring our entry into the war. The democracies are our best customers; the British Commonwealth of Nations is by far the largest. Moreover, you and we do business in the same way and run our economic systems in pretty much the same manner. There is keen competition among the democracies, but there are also understanding, good faith and mutual confidence. I am convinced that the American business man cherishes those values and will not remain neutral as he senses the growing danger to them. And the decent, intelligent labouring men, who have not succumbed to the poison of Communism, already realise that thanks to the Communists who knifed the German Republic, Hitler came to power, and thanks again to the Communists, Hitler is now making his supreme bid to enslave the world.

Yes, gentlemen, the common-sense, as well as the moral sense, of America will finally demand the end of our neutrality.

★ ★ ★

Twenty-five years ago to-day, at the second battle of Ypres, Canada gave renewed and glorious proof of the fighting qualities of a democracy at war. It is fitting and proper that you should take a just and solemn pride in what you did then.

Canadians should also be proud that it was a Canadian, a graduate of Toronto University, who wrote the greatest poem of that war. Indeed, it was more than a poem—it was a message to each and every one of us, the fathers, brothers, sons and friends of those who did not fear to die for God and country, and for us, the living:

"Take up our quarrel with the foe!
To you from falling hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high!
If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields."

Well—Canada's conscience is clean. You are keeping faith.

My final word to you to-day—and no matter what happens, don't forget it—my final word is simply this: In our own time and in our own way, the people of the United States of America—your neighbours and your friends—we also will keep the faith.

20,000,000

IN BRITAIN

ARE BOOK

READERS

—Gallup Survey

THE reading habits of the public—a subject on which there is singularly little data—have been investigated by interviewers of the British Institute of Public Opinion.

First, the interviewers asked the question, "Do you find time to read books?"

Of the representative cross-section of the adult public (over 21 years of age) questioned, 62 per cent., representative of some 19,840,000 people, said they read books.

The remaining 38 per cent., representing some 12,160,000 people, said they never read books.

The Young Road Most
The interviewers discovered that: Men outnumber women as readers by a margin of 4 per cent.

Young people outnumber middle-aged people by a margin of 12 per cent., and middle-aged people outnumber elderly people (50 and over) by 10 per cent.

Seventy-five per cent. of people in the higher income group read books as compared with 58 per cent. in the lower income group.

In reply to a question as to how they came by the last book they read:

35 per cent. said from a public library.

20 per cent. said from a shop library.

9 per cent. said from a subscription library.

21 per cent. borrowed last book they read.

15 per cent. bought it.

Men Buy Most
Nearly twice as many men as women buy books, but nearly twice as many women as men patronise shop libraries.

The comparatively high percentage of people who said they bought books (15 per cent.) led interviewers to the conclusion that some of those questioned included magazines and periodicals in their definition of a book.

FULL REPORT OF HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATE

Pungent Criticism By Mr. Attlee

WEAK LEADERSHIP BY THE GOVERNMENT BLAMED

LONDON, May 7 (Reuter).—Taking part in the House of Commons debate, Mr. C. R. Attlee, the Labour Opposition Leader, began by warmly paying tribute to the fighting forces, including the French and Norwegians. He expressed sympathy with the people of Norway and also expressed his admiration of the skill with which the difficult evacuation was carried out.

"We had an experience of it in the last war and it was rendered far more difficult by the air arm. It was a wonderful feat of arms, but after all it is retirement."

Over-Optimistic
"The Prime Minister's speech on Thursday was over-optimistic and over-complacent. Mr. Churchill's speech was far too optimistic. It is no use the Prime Minister telling us not to come to hasty conclusions. There are some very hasty conclusions in those speeches."

"The Prime Minister asked us to suspend judgment. I think it is very difficult, in the light of events, to say that this campaign has been to our advantage as the Premier said on Thursday. To-day the Prime Minister struck a different note—a good deal more of excuse and explanation."

"No-one wishes to give the handle to the enemy, but we have to examine the events that have occurred. We have to face facts. We are not afraid to face facts."

Extraordinarily Ill-Advised
"High hopes had been raised in the speeches of Ministers in the press and over the wireless. I think it extraordinarily ill-advised that people should have had their spirits raised by accounts which encouraged them to imagine that everything was going wonderfully well. I think they would have been given more guidance. We are paying the penalty because after the great expectations, there is a natural disappointment."

"We realise that we must bear in mind the requirements of larger strategy, but this was never intended to be a mere tip-and-run expedition. The general view was given that Germany had at last put his head out to be hit and that there was a chance here of the campaign opening out. Hence there is widespread disappointment."

No Initiative Or Planning
"It is said that in this war there has never been initiative from our side and no real planning in anticipation of possible strokes against us. The Government had the idea of blocking the Narvik route with mines. It must have been apparent that there was the greatest possibility of a hit back by Germany."

Mr. Attlee said the first question was "What provision was made for that contingency?" The Prime Minister had said that Germany had planned this expedition with very great care over a long period. What cure was exercised in the planning of the Allies for defeating that stroke, if it should come?"

"I Want To Know"
"We were informed in March that we had a force of 100,000 men ready to go to Finland. We were assured that these troops were fully prepared. If they were fully prepared in every way, we want to know what happened to them. If they were not, they may have escaped a serious disaster in Finland."

Mr. Attlee continued: "What I cannot understand is the rapid dispersal of all these troops at the time when that was done. The Finnish war ended in March and the Government decided some time after that to try mines off Norway on April 8. I should have thought that in the event of having that in mind they would have kept in being this force in case of a German counter-stroke."

Mr. Attlee said that he gathered that some troops were kept together. He wanted to know whether these troops were adequate and whether the necessary equipment was there, the necessary aircraft and the ships necessary to take them. He wanted to know whether they were the right kind of troops. He had been informed that we had a body of troops trained men who could ski, ready for the Finnish campaign. He was told that they were dispersed and put on other kinds of jobs."

Cannot Send Young Lads
Why was that so in view of the possibility of a campaign in Norway? People are asking whether these are the troops who ought to have been sent there. I have heard stories about young boys with very little training being sent.

"In a country like Norway, with the rigours of its climate, you don't want to send young boys but older and experienced men."

"We had experience in the Dardanelles of young lads being sent in great heat and they didn't last long. It is seasoned men who are wanted."

Intelligence Service Break-Down
Referring to the Germans anticipating any action we might have taken in the laying of mines by invading Norway, Mr. Attlee asked what information had we through our intelligence service. He was told that we knew that there were troops and ships practising disembarkation and that there were four or five different places to which they might go. I have no doubt that obtaining intelligence in Germany is very difficult, but surely we have an

intelligence service in Norway? "It is unbelievable that in Norway and Denmark there could have been these elaborate preparations which had gone on for so many months without anything being known of them."

Plan Known For Years
Mr. Attlee wanted to know whether we got any intelligence and whether such intelligence as we got was properly used. "I have been told that the detailed plans for the seizure of Norway by the German General Staff had been known to us many years. I want to know whether we were working out what could have been done to counter those plans."

"The question which strikes me immediately is the vital matter of bases. The first condition should have been that bases should be reasonably safe from air and water. Surely the time factor was all important?"

"The Germans landed only a few troops at selected places, but if they were given time, it was clear that they could bring up reinforcements which would make a landing very difficult."

"The vital thing was to obtain an air base. This was a risky operation, but risks had to be taken. I want to know whether the Government had a settled plan or whether they acted hurriedly."

Narvik Secondary
"Narvik is really secondary. Stavanger or Trondheim were the real points of importance. It does not seem that the Government realised the importance of the air weapon until after the event. I was disturbed by what the

Prime Minister said. Despite the lessons in Poland and Finland, they do not seem to have realised the vital importance of protection from the air. Unless you could secure that, evacuation was certain."

Churchill More Optimistic
"There was also the stopping of reinforcements. We could not stop reinforcements from the air, but we certainly got a more optimistic note of what the fleet could do from Mr. Churchill."

"In considering the inception of the expedition, one of the vital factors was how far could you be successful in preventing reinforcements. There was not adequate intelligence and there was not the necessary concentration on essential objectives. I am asking whether at any time there was not delay and discussion when action was necessary."

Not Satisfied
"I am not by any means satisfied despite all that the Prime Minister has said that the present War Cabinet is an efficient instrument for conducting the war (Hear! Hear!) It has been criticised in this House over and over again. It has been criticised by men of wide experience in the Press and



MR. C. R. ATTLEE

platform. It is wrong in principle and could only be justified by success, and it has not had that success. Mr. Attlee declared: "Frankly I do not think it fair to put Mr. Churchill in the position of presiding at the Admiralty and being Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff. That is the man in charge of major strategy and should also be in command of a particular unit."

Not Fair To Churchill
"Mr. Churchill has had very great difficulties and it is not fair to put him in an impossible position."

Mr. Attlee continued: "Our friends have been disheartened. We have had a reverse, but we have had a reverse before and none of us is in the slightest degree shaken in his faith that we are going to win the war (Cheers). When we have reverses, the essential thing is that we should learn from them (Cheers). I have no doubt whatever of the courage and constancy of all the people in this

country provided they are sure that they are getting the right leadership (Opposition Cheers)."

"The Government will be blind and deaf if they do not realise that there is widespread anxiety among the people of this country—people of all kinds of views and all kinds of thoughts—that they are not satisfied that the war is being waged with sufficient energy, intensity, drive and resolution (Hear! Hear!)"

Career Of Failure

It is not Norway alone. Norway comes as a culmination of many other disappointments. People are saying that those mainly responsible for the conduct of affairs have had an almost uninterrupted career of failure (Opposition Cheers), in Norway, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Everywhere the story is "Too Late." The Prime Minister talks about missing buses. The Government have missed a number of buses since 1931; they missed all the peace buses and caught the war bus. The people found these men consistently wrong in their judgments. The same people who thought Hitler would not attack Czechoslovakia, who thought Hitler could be appeased, seemed not to have realised that Hitler would attack Norway.

"There seems everywhere failure to drive not only in the field of defence and foreign policy but in England too. They are not organising the country's resources. We have had eight months in which these things ought to have been done. We are not getting organisation of food or men power in the absence of effective leadership. This is having a repercussion on national morale."

The Premier's Weakness

A leading article in the "Times" says that the Prime Minister's weakness has been his devotion to colleagues who are either failures or in need of a rest in a life and death struggle. We cannot afford to have our destinies in the hands of failures or people needing a rest (Opposition Cheers). I am not sure of the Prime Minister's weakness; I think it is a particular weakness of members of the Government benches."

Mr. Attlee, in conclusion, said that members of the Government benches had seen failure after failure only shifted along with those benches. They have been content week after week with Ministers whom they know to be failures. They had allowed loyalty to the Chief Whip to overcome their loyalty to the real needs of the country (Opposition Cheers). The House of Commons must take its full responsibility. There is a widespread feeling in the country, not that we shall lose this war—we shall win this war—but to win this war we want different people at the helm from those who led us into it (Cheers).

A DAMNED INSULT

Admiral M. P. Refutes "Ran Away" Story

Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, who was in uniform, was loudly cheered when he rose to speak. He described the suggestion that the British Navy had "run away" to Alexandria as "a damned insult."

This remark was greeted with laughter in which he joined in. He declared that it was not the fault of the Navy that the German warships and transports were not followed into Norwegian ports and destroyed as they were at Narvik.

In his opinion, which was supported by authoritative Norwegian information, the naval hazards of an attack on Trondheim would have been trifling compared with those over-coming in other operations which he had organised and led. (Cheers)

Wanted Vigorous Action

Since April 10 he had been urging the Admiralty to take a more vigorous action in Norway and to let him take all the responsibility for organising and leading an attack.

He was told that there was no difficulty in going into Trondheim, Flord but it was not considered necessary as the army was making good progress and the situation in the Mediterranean made it undesirable to risk the ships.

Amery's Demand

Mr. L. S. Amery said that the whole conduct of the war up to now had called for searching inquiry. (Cheers)

He said that there were no loyalties to-day except that to the common cause. (Cheers from all parts of the House).

There was no doubt that during the past eight months the gap between the German forces and ours, he said, had widened.

We would not go on as we were. There must be a change (Loud cheers from the Opposition).

The next blow, he continued, might fall at any moment. It might be Holland, it might be the Mediterranean. We must have a proper War Cabinet similar to Mr. Lloyd George's Cabinet in the Great War.

We Have Been Economically & Diplomatically Weakened

—SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR



SIR A. SINCLAIR

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Leader of the Liberal Opposition, after associating himself with the tributes to the courage and will of the Allied fighting forces in Norway, said that he was not surprised that the Chiefs of Staff had felt some anxiety about what might be said in the course of the debate.

He, however, was sorry that Mr. Chamberlain had mentioned the matter because their debates must be absolutely free and there must be no suggestion at all either from outside, from military officers, or from any other direction of hints or advice as to how they were being conducted.

A Suggestion

"I am not at all sure that if we wished to indulge in a 'tu quoque' which is the last thing which I desire to indulge, we might not say that it would be a good thing if the Ministers themselves would keep in their own hands contacts with the Press, and that it would be better if all contacts with the Press were carried out by a Minister, and if statements made on behalf of the Government were made by Ministers and not by professional Staff Officers."

"I do not wish to criticise any more than Mr. Attlee has criticised the Government decision to evacuate Norway when they were outed by the Chiefs that it was impossible to carry to a successful conclusion operations for the capture of Trondheim."

Abundantly Right

"It seems to me in these circumstances that the Government was abundantly right to act on the advice of their military advisers. Our criticism and examination might be directed to the question why we ever got ourselves into a position in which we had to accept defeat in Norway."

"It is, however, not a major military disaster. Nothing has happened to shake our confidence in the courage and efficiency of our fighting forces and to weaken our resolve to win the war, then they are sufficiently unpleasant. I shall not exaggerate, but we must face facts and not dig our heads into the sand."

"Casualties were not negligible. The loss of material was not negligible either. We lost numbers of which our prospective supply for some time ahead is insufficient for our needs."

More Serious Consequences
"Other consequences, however, are much more serious. The Prime Minister did not touch on the economic aspect of them. We have lost all our supplies from Norway,"

Denmark, Sweden and all the Baltic countries.

"The Baltic is sealed to us. We must not forget the 570,000 tons of iron ore which we imported from Narvik and which is in the meantime—and must, I am afraid, for some time to come—cut off."

"Let us be clear that when we do take Narvik we shall find the Germans to have destroyed everything of value in the place."

Diplomatic Weakness

"Diplomatically our position is weakened in every country in the world. The complacent and ill-founded boasts of the Ministers contrast fully with the hard swift blows of the German forces, for in war it is only results which count."

"Another serious loss we have suffered is the blow to the credit of our press and B.B.C. The Prime Minister blames Stockholm reports for their rosy colour. I agree that Stockholm reports were the worst sources of the misleading news to the public, but bitter complaints have been made to me by British journalists, by representatives of Empire newspapers, and by foreign journalists about the misleading character of some of the official communiques."

Pressmen Misled

"The idea was given that the landing of troops was a tremendous achievement and there was a general air of optimism created that all was going well."

"This gave the Pressmen a misleading idea. Thus the situation."

"The root cause is that our war effort is not being sustained and there is no thrust forward with ruthless war-minded energy in every

Government Department and in every field of policy."

Sir Archibald claimed that British forces ought to have been ready and practising as the Germans were for the Norwegian operations.

Another Gateway Closed

Sir Archibald Sinclair added that now that the Germans are secure in Trondheim, Britain's best gateway into Sweden are closed.

The occupation of Trondheim was not feasible, this Norwegian expedition ought never to have been undertaken. If it was a feasible operation, then it ought to have been undertaken with ruthless determination.

"The Germans may have sacrificed a third of their fleet. That fleet helped to win the campaign, which is more than the Kaiser's fleet ever succeeded in doing."

"The Prime Minister has condemned the Germans for disregard of life in bringing reinforcements. A wise general does not throw away the lives of his troops without regard to the objects to be achieved, but 10,000 must surely be an exaggerated estimate of the German losses in the Slingeland and it is not a great sacrifice to pay for a victorious modern battle, let alone a campaign."

"The Germans pushed resolutely through to Oslo while we hesitated outside Trondheim."

Wrong Troops Sent

Sir Archibald supported Mr. Attlee's contention that seasoned troops and not territorials should have been sent to Norway and severely criticised the Government for not supplying white coast snowshoes to the men. At one place, two anti-aircraft guns were landed. They had an unsuitable type of mounting. They had no trained men to work the guns and no range axes, and they were utterly useless.

One transport had no chronometer or barometer or International code book. It had no arms, not even a rifle, and the food aboard was for less than half the men.

Will Give Name Privately

Replying to an interjection by Mr. Churchill, Sir Archibald Sinclair said he would inform the First Lord of the name of the ship, privately.

He hoped no one would suffer because of having communicated this communication.

Concluding Sir Archibald dealt with Sweden and said that an ultimatum to Sweden in the next week or two would not be surprising. Now that Sweden was surrounded, he asked whether Britain could help her to resist an invasion from Germany.

"Time is not always on our side. Hitler has taken an old man by the beard on this occasion. We must show equal swiftness and vigour in action if we are to win the war."

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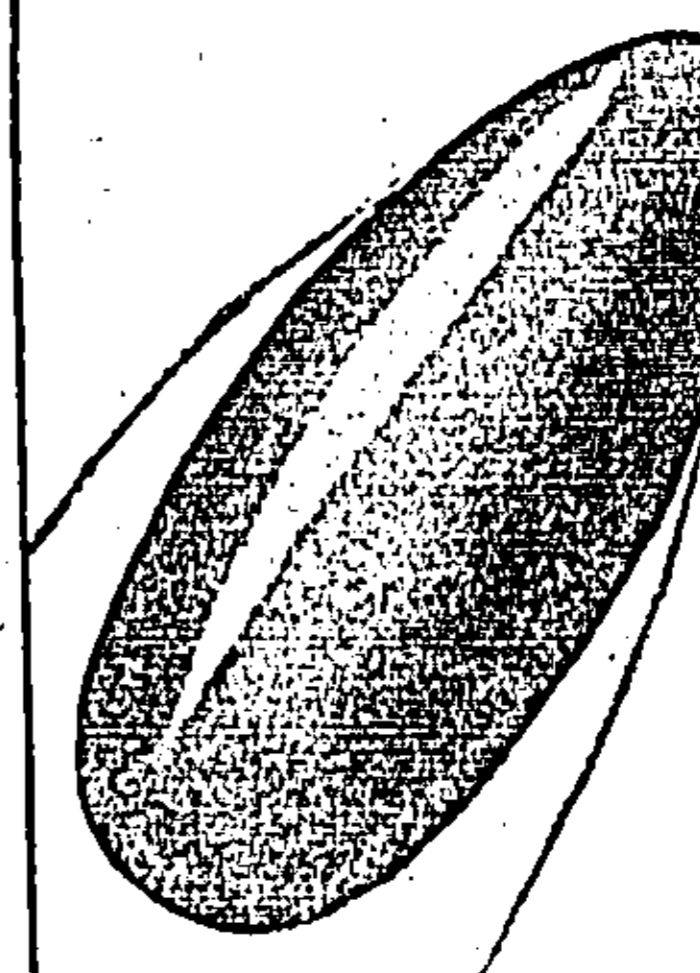
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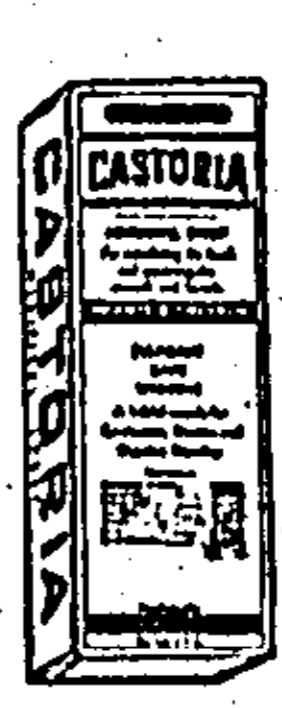
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Around The Courses FROM CADDIE TO LEADING PRO.

Demaret Gets Fun Out Of Serious Golf

Course Improvements At The Country Club

(By "Birdie")

A FEW YEARS AGO, Jimmy Demaret, of Houston, Texas, was a \$1-a-day caddie—to-day he has carved his way to the front ranks of the professionals. Since January 5 he has won five of the foremost American tournaments (the Oakland, San Francisco, New Orleans, St. Petersburg and Western Opens) and leads the money winners with a total of over \$6,000.

Henry Picard topped the pros. last year with a grand total of \$10,303, and in view of the recent announcement by the American P.G.A. that the summer will see a further ten tournaments aggregating \$75,000 in prize money, there is every possibility that Demaret will pass Picard's total before the summer is over.

But Demaret is not just another successful and serious money-maker. "Colourful" seems to be his general description by American sports writers—and that doesn't refer to his clothes, the startling hues of which have been said to dazzle the crowds. He takes a refreshing air to his tournament games, and with delightful abandon ever strives to thrill his followers with seemingly impossible shots.

He is a giant with the spoon. I have mentioned that before, but I would recall his four shots that laid the foundation for his reputation. It was more or less in fun that he dropped four balls and drove them down across a 200-yard river. An impressed enthusiast had a surveyor measure the distances, and three were 243 yards and the other 239 yards—and those distances were only the carry!

He has a temperament ideally suited for golf. His nerves are tight—they had to be for the finish of the St. Petersburg Open. Both Demaret and Byron Nelson put their second shots of the last hole square on the green—the former four feet from the pin, and the latter eight. Nelson sank his putt, leaving Demaret to drop his to avoid a tie and play-off. Straight as a die the ball plunked into the cup.

But his golf ambitions go no further than being a good Club professional and greenkeeper. Though the game has been his means of livelihood since schooldays, it has always been a game and nothing more. The business end of golf for him is giving lessons at the Brue Burn Country Club, Houston, where he is in full charge and where he studies grass fertilizers.

Only Sam Snead can be said to match him in gallery popularity.

When Demaret blossomed out two years ago, he caught the eye of several professionals, and nearly all were agreed that his was an almost perfect swing. Sound and compact, he is always straight and long. He considers concentration on the foreman's hands the most important thing in golf.

His consideration of golf as a game and only a game could well be followed by many.

WITH the planting of more and more trees to line the fairways of the Country Club, Sheungshu, the course is rapidly assuming attractive features. Though the trees are yet young, and are only about four feet high, it is easy to see what improvements they are to make. At the moment there is no monument for a slice or hook—balls lying near the young trees are picked up and dropped within two club lengths, and in a spot where the shot is not likely to damage any of the surrounding trees.

They line the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 8th fairways, and when they have grown—some beside the wayward. But there is a simpler and much more immediate way of improving the course, and that is by bunkers. As they are at the moment, there are only three holes with bunkers—and only one that is a really serious proposition. The 1st green is elevated some ten feet and has two bunkers along the sides, but the front approach can be made with a putter! The 5th (170 yards) has a bunker some fifteen or twenty yards in front and is more of a mental hazard than anything.

The 7th, another short hole (163 yards), demands a correct shot. Four bunkers trap anything else. I believe that when a suggestion for more extensive sand traps was put forward some time ago, it was shunted down because it made the course too difficult for the beginners!

Loading American Money Winners

These figures do not include the St. Petersburg Open, which netted Demaret \$700, or the North and South Open, which gave Hogan \$1,000.

Jimmy Demaret	\$5,377
Ben Hogan	\$2,785
Lawson Little	\$2,442
Clyton Hendfner	\$2,270
Byron Nelson and Snead	\$1,840

HARRY VARDON TROPHY

These figures also exclude points gained in the above mentioned tournaments:

Demaret	171 pts.
Hogan	84 pts.
Horton Smith	60 pts.
Dick Metz and Tony Penna	52 pts.

Unsuccessful Efforts To Organise Cricket

Surrey's efforts to arrange competitive cricket, even on regional lines, has not met with success.

An official club statement admitted this, but declared that "for the benefit of the public and members of the club an effort must be made to provide first-class cricket."

Surrey will, therefore, arrange a number of two-day matches in 1940, both with other counties and with the Services. They propose that the qualification rule be relaxed and that players will play for any one county in the season.

RACING DRIVER KILLED

INDIANAPOLIS, May 7 (UP).—George Bailey, a 38-year-old Detroit motor racing driver, was fatally injured here to-day when his car smashed into a retaining wall on the speedway when he was travelling at 120 m.p.h.

H.K. Electric R.C. Bowls Rinks

The following rinks have been chosen to represent the Hongkong Electric R.C. in a lawn bowls league match against the Kowloon F.C. on the latter's ground on Saturday:

A. P. Tarbuck, R. A. Owens, C. E. Gahagan and J. F. Lunny.
A. G. Gardner, R. F. Gregory, H. S. McKay and A. F. Fong.
W. E. Macfarlane, V. Sorby, G. T. Padgett and G. G. S. Thomson.
Reserve, W. E. Orchard.

Baseball Meeting

There will be a meeting of the Hongkong Baseball Club to-day at the Brook Club, Kowloon, at 8.30 p.m. Officers will be elected and plans for the forthcoming season discussed.

Personally I cannot see a better incentive to improve one's game. Run-up approaches can be made far too frequently, and the "chip" disregarded. The second is the more correct shot, though much the harder—but why not make people play the course properly?

THE problem on Welsh courses, I read, is one of language. It is not the spelling of Welsh names, but the pronouncing of the simpler ones. Girls have taken to caddies jobs, and players, when they slice, have to think of pleasant things to say in a less fruity vocabulary.

SPORT ADVTS.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

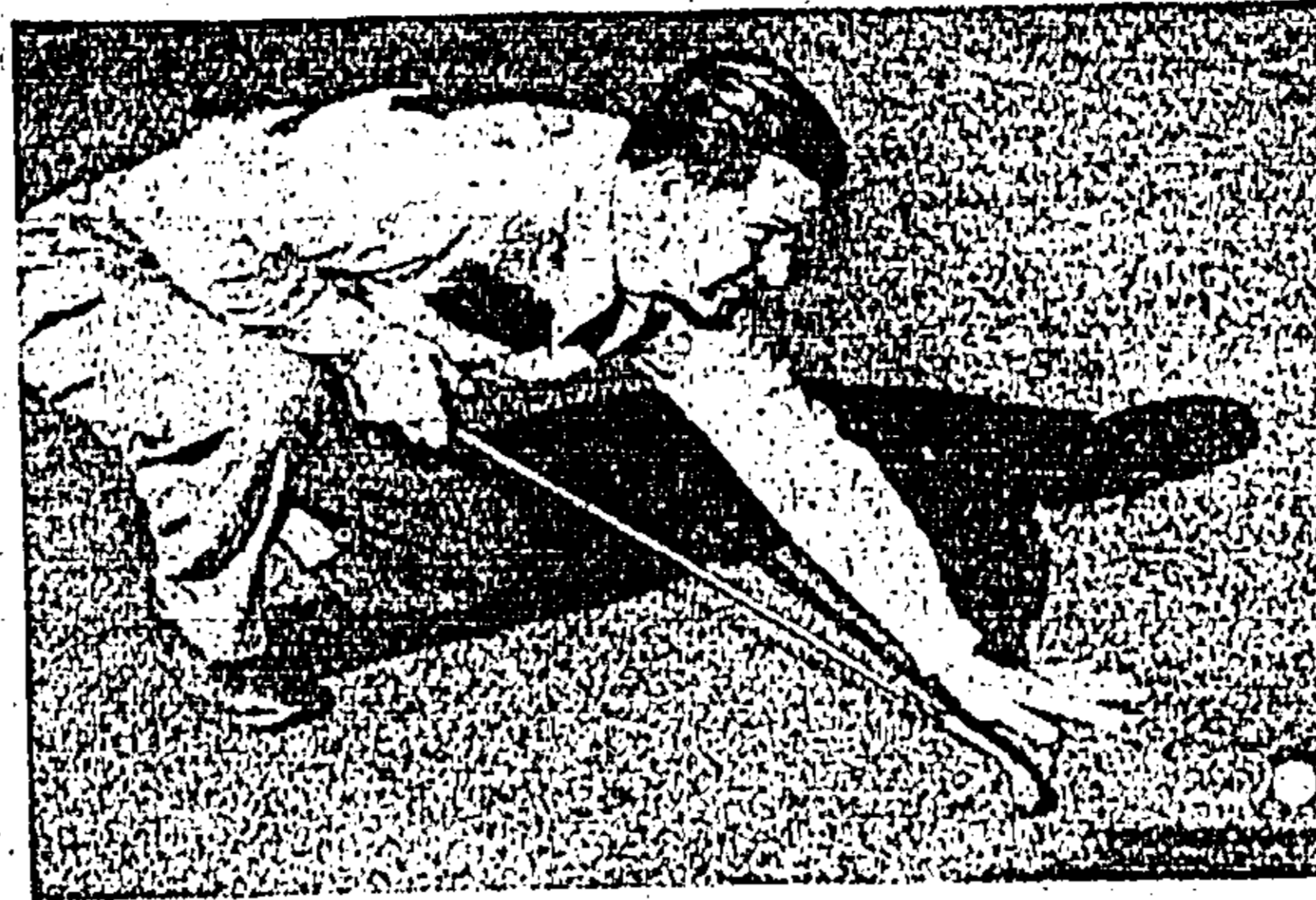
FIFTH EXTRA RACE MEETING, GREEN ISLAND HANDICAP

2nd Day—Monday, 13th May
In view of the number of entries received for the above, it has been decided to divide the race into three sections.

The third section will be race No. 11 and run at 6.30 p.m.

A cash sweep, tickets \$5 each, will be held on this race but "All through" chances will not participate, and tickets can be purchased only at the Race Course during the Meeting.

By Order of the Stewards,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1940.



Jimmy Demaret studying the lie. From a \$1-a-day caddie he has risen to be the foremost money-making golfer in the United States to-day. He plans to try for every major golf title this year.

CARDINALS' RECORD-BREAKING WIN OVER DODGERS

NEW YORK, May 7 (UP).—Joe DiMaggio returned to the New York Yankees' line-up for their match against the Detroit Tigers to-day, but failed to help them to win. The Tigers won by 4-2.

DiMaggio injured his knee cartilage during the opening match of the season, and though he was limping slightly to-day, said that his leg was "O.K."

The St. Louis Cardinals established two new batting records and tied one other when they swamped the Brooklyn Dodgers 18-2. Their seven home runs tied the League record, their 20 hits which were good for 40 bases set up a new record, and their 13 extra-base hits tied record and the 20 extra bases that resulted therefrom set up a new one.

THE COMPLETE SCORES WERE:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	4	12	1
New York	2	9	1

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	4	13	0
Boston	6	8	0

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	6	9	0
Philadelphia	3	5	4

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	5	11	2
Washington	6	11	0

(Ten innings were played).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	11	16	0
Pittsburgh	9	15	2

	R.	H.	E.
New York	6	9	1
Cincinnati	7	12	0

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	1	5	1
Chicago	0	4	1

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	2	9	1
St. Louis	18	20	0

(Home runs for the Cardinals were hit by Lake (2), Mize (2), S. Martin, Medwick and Padgett).

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

THE FIFTH EXTRA RACE

MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 11th and MONDAY, 13th May, 1940, commencing at 2.00 p.m. on Saturday, and at 12.30 p.m. on Monday.

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. on the First Day and at 12.00 NOON on the Second Day. The 15th Interval will be after the second race (1.00 p.m.) on the Second Day.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE

The temporary green cardboard badges are now cancelled and will no longer procure admission to the Enclosure.

No One without a badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure. Such must be worn throughout the duration of each Meeting in such a manner as to be easily identified.

Badges admitting Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$5.00 per day for Gentlemen and \$3.00 per day for Ladies (both including tax) are obtainable through the SECRETARY upon the personal or written application of a Member, such Member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for Payment of all Chits, etc.

The Secretary's Office, 1st floor, Exchange Building, (Tel. 27794) will close at 11.45 a.m. on the First Day and at 10.45 a.m. on the Second Day. Tickets are obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Box (Tel. 21920).

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of Admission to the Public Enclosure is \$1.00 including Tax, for all Persons, including Ladies, and is payable at the Gate. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform are admitted Half Price.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1940.

METROPOLE HOTEL

CENTRAL - CLEAN
COMFORTABLE - FIREPROOF

Athletic Invitation To Philippines May Be Withdrawn

TOKYO, May 7 (Domei).—The Tokyo Amateur Athletic Association may be forced to withdraw its invitation to the Philippine Athletic Association to participate in the coming East Asia Athletic Tournament, which is expected to be held here from June 6, because of the attitude of the Philippine organisation in regard to steamship accommodation.

The Philippines were expected to send one of the leading teams to the contests and had completed their selection of 76 athletes. Preparations have been made to give the athletes a warm welcome, but with the date of their departure for Japan nearing, their demands in regard to shipping accommodation have been impossible to fill on account of the war-time situation, and with third-class cabins on the Japan-Manila line.

Adequate accommodation is not available, even though the liner Asuta Maru has been designated one of the ships to bring the athletes here.

W. G. Clarke Wins Shai Billiards Title

The Shanghai Club Billiards Championship final was played last week between W. G. Clarke and G. D. Nicholl. The game, a thousand up, was won by W. G. Clarke, winning by the narrow margin of fourteen points.

Provisional Football Programme For 1940/41

LONDON, May 7 (Reuter).—A provisional football programme for next season arranges Clubs into four Sections. Sectional Championships will be decided on goal average, and the first eleven teams in each Section qualify for the first round of the Cup Competition. Others must play in the Preliminary rounds, home and away, on February 1 and 8.

The First Round will be played on February 15 and 22, and the Final on March 3.

Win For Albion

In the Western Section of the Scottish Regional Leagues to-day, Albion Rovers beat Queen's Park by 3-1.

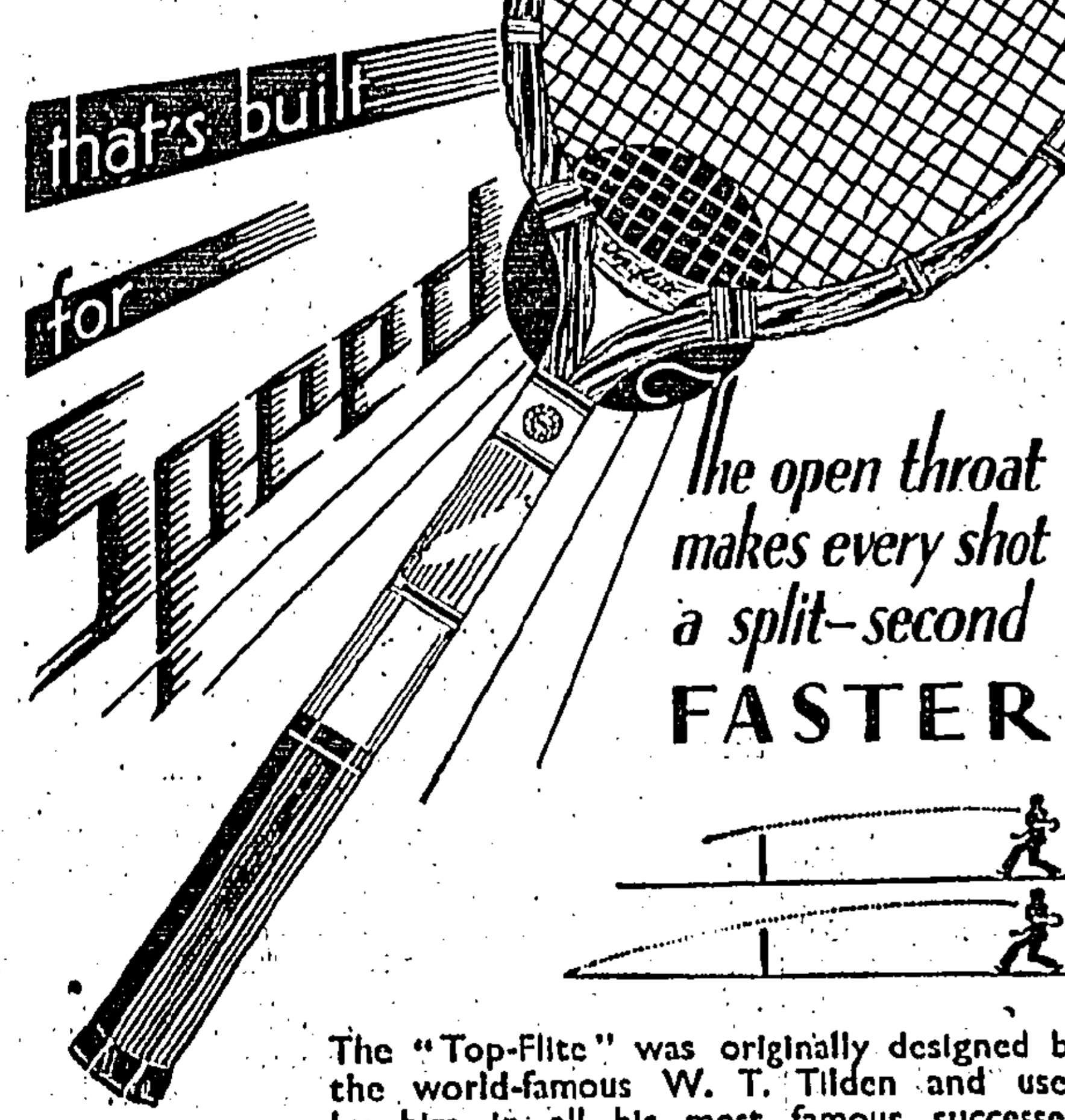
Trials Postponed

Nanking, May 6.
The final of the preliminary athletic try-outs to select Chinese representa-

tives to compete at the East Asia Athletic Meeting to be held in Tokyo, has been postponed until May 13—Domei.

SPALDING "TOP-FLITE"

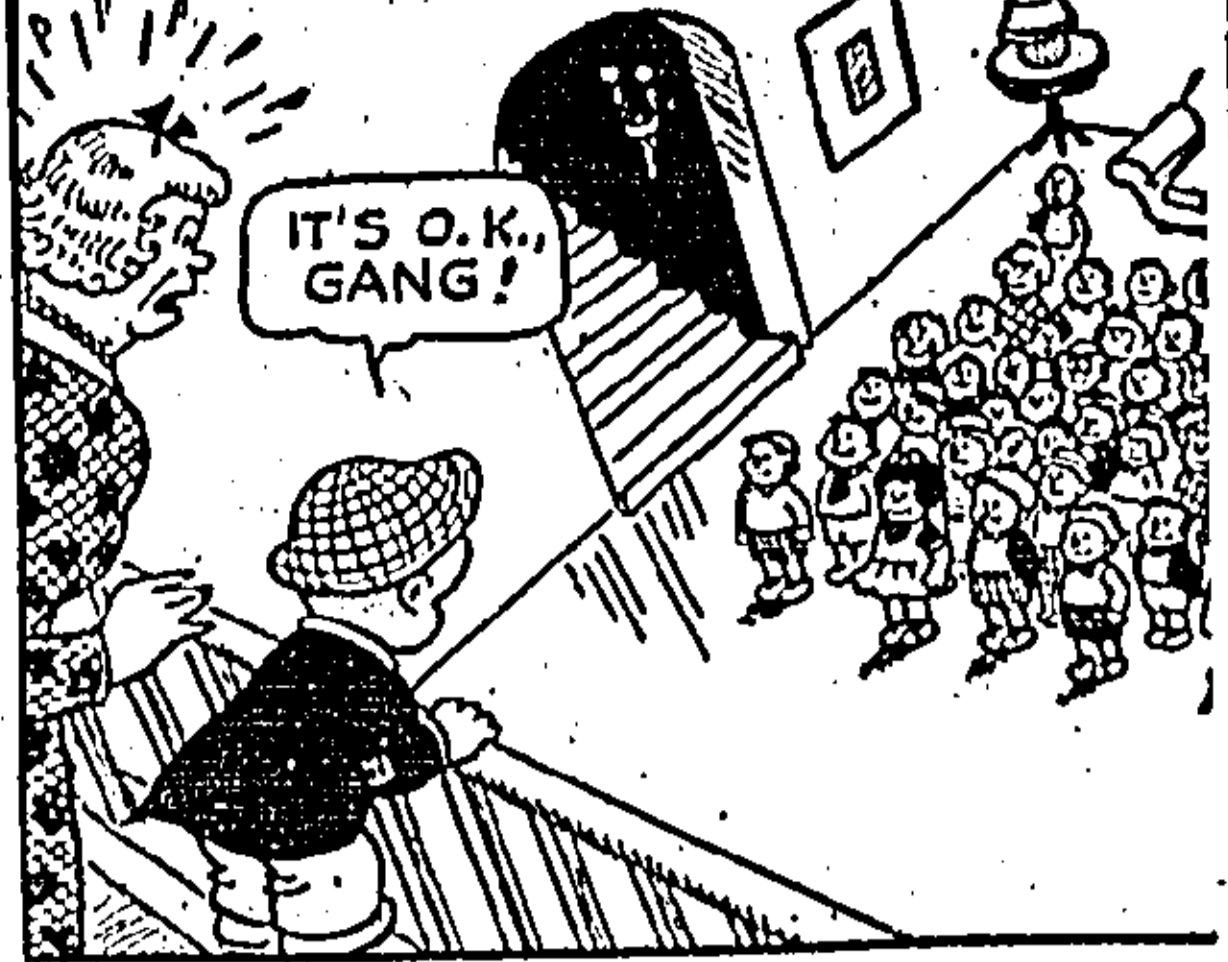
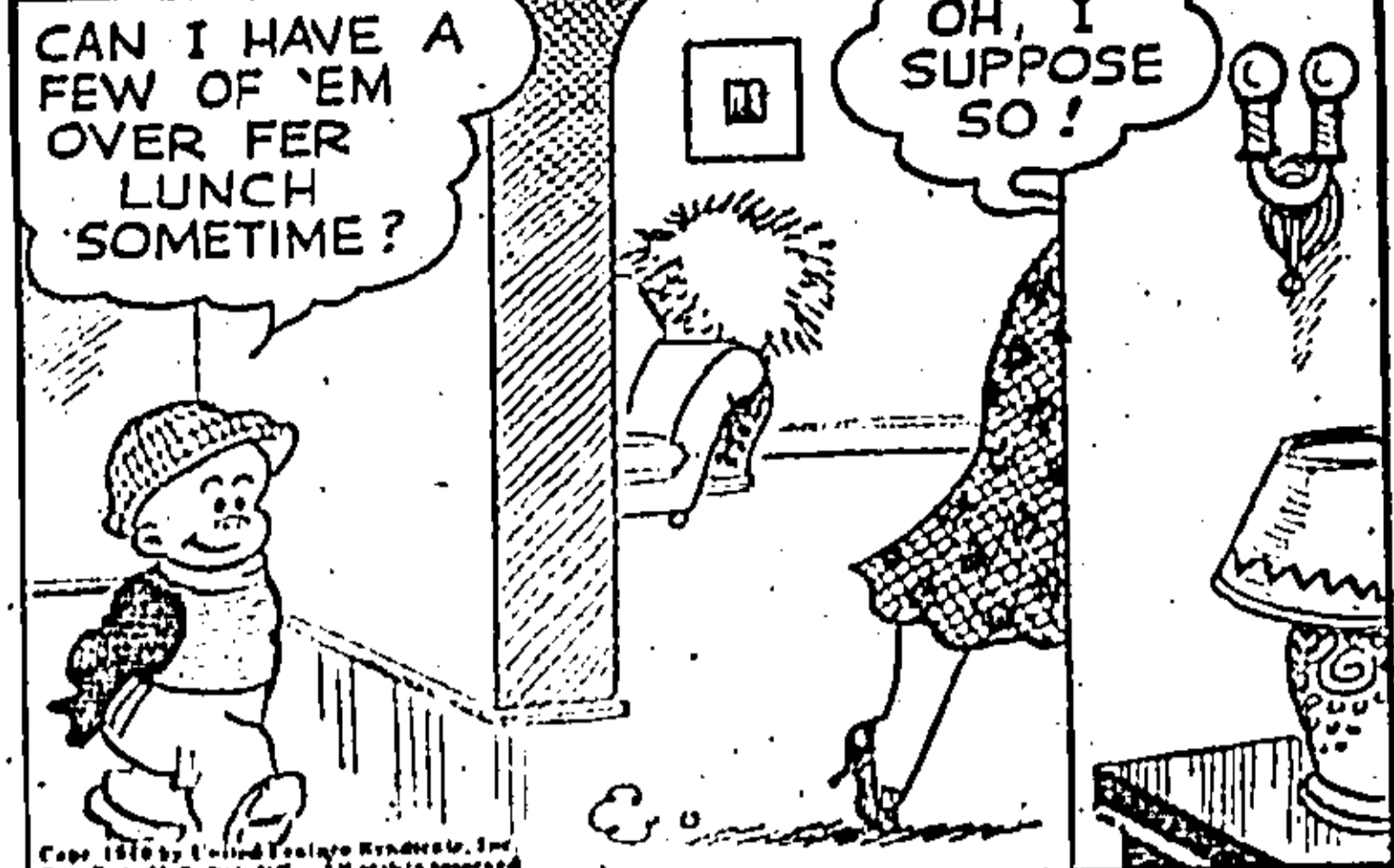
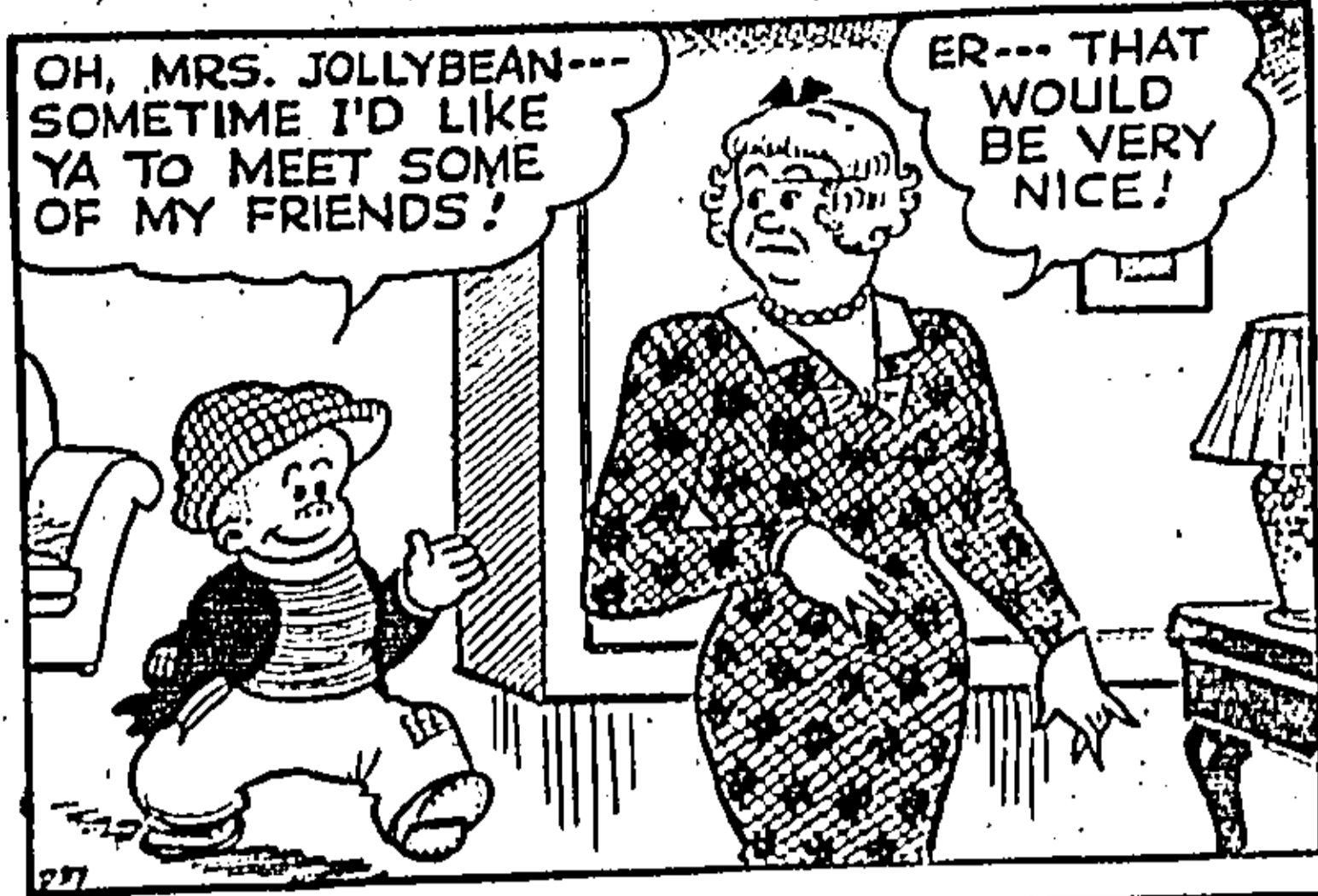
A Racket



MAMAK & CO.

(Leading Exclusive Sports Outfitters in South China)
Kowloon. Tel. 56469.

NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

Tommy Describes Norwegian Campaign "THOSE JERRIES ARE DAMN POOR SHOTS"

LONDON, May 7 (Reuter).—"They are damn poor shots these Jerries. They are not the same Germans as in the last war," said a Scottish Sapper who was a member of the Expeditionary Force to Norway.

This statement was made in a broadcast from Davao. Giving details of the fighting in Norway, he said that they landed at Andalsnes on a quiet moonlight night. Next morning they went to Dombas by train.

Railway Bombed
The Jerries bombed the whole railway, he said, and set all the waggon on fire.

They then went on to Otta, a nice wee village, some 30 or 40 miles down the Gudbrands Valley. Then getting into two civilian lorries the Sappers went up to the front line to make craters in the road. This was hoped to hold up the German tanks.

Part of the section was then put into the front line.

Bit Shaky At First
Some were a bit shaky at first, he said, but as an old soldier, he bucked them up a bit until they were ready to bayonet the Jerry if he came over the top.

They were behind a wall and the only way the Germans could get at them was to bomb them. However, the Germans stayed away and fired at them from a distance with machine guns.

If they had come they would have wiped the whole party out that day.

They Were Poor Shots
But they were poor shots, he said, and contented themselves with setting the village and surrounding woods on fire.

The Sappers went back to Otta and prepared bridges for blowing up. They worked all night and the next morning the section went further back leaving our Scottish lance-corporal to guard the bridge.

German planes came over and bombed for hours. They dropped from 400 to 500 bombs.

They didn't kill so much as a cat, he went on.

According To Schedule
The only thing they did was to set the trees on fire. There were 17

Afridi's Captain Saved

LONDON, May 8 (UP).—It has been learned that Captain P. L. Vian survived the sinking of the Destroyer, H. M. S. Afridi which he commanded.

detonators on the bridge. He said that he would have liked to delay blowing up the bridge until the Germans were on it. But everything worked out to schedule and this was not possible.

The troops were to go over at 8.30 a.m. and the bridge was to be blown up at 9.45 a.m. exactly. At 10.10 a.m. they left the scene.

Trudging along the railway they found a hand trolley and with its help caught up with the main body of troops. They almost got shot as they came up but were saved when the trolley fell off the rails.

They later got a train to Dombas.

Where's The Rum, Sarge?

Pausing in his story, the old soldier voiced a complaint about the rum rations.

"There was some hitch about the rum," he complained. "I never got a drop the whole time I was there."

"I must say one thing about the Germans," he went on. "They are not the same type of Germans as in the last war. They won't come close to you. They just keep potting at you from a distance. They are poor fighters and dirty ones."

Explaining the latter remark, he said that he saw 20 Norwegian Red Cross ambulances bombed and machine-gunned by German planes on the road between Dombas and Andalsnes.

The German planes, he said, also bombed them at Andalsnes until two naval sloops came and shot one down. They then left the British troops in peace to get on board that night.

Search For Sennet Freres Gunmen

POLICE OFFERING REWARDS

REWARDS OF \$500 each for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of the two Shanghai gangsters wanted in connection with the murder of Mr. J. Dubois were offered by the Hongkong Government this morning.

This is the latest development in the sensational Sennet Freres case. Meanwhile, police experts are still carrying out ballistic tests on the .32 calibre revolver which was found dumped in a letter box at the G.P.O. yesterday.

The indications at present are that this revolver may have been the one that killed Mr. Dubois. A .32 calibre bullet was recovered from Mr. Dubois' abdomen after his death.

Escape Thought Impossible

It is believed that any attempt by the two gangsters to flee the Colony will meet with failure.

The police have obtained an excellent description of the two men and every police officer in the Colony is now on the look-out for them.

The Criminal Investigation Department was this morning reported to be following up a valuable clue.

The man who is being detained in Queen Mary Hospital with a bullet wound in his hand is recovering and will be ready to appear in Court next week.

Great Northern Sells To Japan

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
TOKYO, May 7 (UP).—The Ministry of Communications announced that the Japanese Government has purchased the properties of the Great Northern Telegraph Company at Nagasaki.

According to the announcement, the Great Northern Telegraph Company has agreed to terminate its cables in Japanese territorial waters on April 13, 1943.



CAPTAIN WARBURTON-LEE the heroic commander of the Hardy, killed in action in Narvik Bay.

Back Bone Of Defence

Battleships Voted Indispensable

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
WASHINGTON, May 7 (UP).—During his testimony before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee to-day, Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Charles Edison said he had learned from reliable quarters that German planes have not sunk any British battleships.

"Battleships were, are, and will be for many years to come the backbone of national defence," he declared, and added that United States naval vessels "are the best we know how to build," and that they are being constantly improved and integrated with a modern speedy aerial force.

Weak Defences

Meanwhile Representative Thomas of the House Naval Affairs Committee has drafted a report of the defence of the Capitol. He said one flying fortress could wipe out Washington's major defences—Fort Monroe which guards the entrance to Chesapeake Bay.

He asserted that the Fort's artillery is antiquated and that the anti-aircraft garrison there has 12 old guns to defend Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News and Langley Field while the latter has not a single A.A. gun or rifle.

Must Not Go To China

Japan Puts Ban On Her Tourists

TOKYO, May 7 (Reuter).—The Cabinet has banned general trips to China as from May 20.

Prior to the Cabinet's decision, Mr. Hiroshi Arima, the Foreign Minister, and General Kuniaki Koiso, the Minister for Overseas Affairs, explained that Japanese tourists spend about 100,000,000 yen in China a year.

200,000 Tourists A Year

Since the beginning of the China Incident in July, 1937, according to official figures, Japanese tourists who have visited China totalled 580,000, averaging 200,000 a year.

To-day's ban is expected to reduce their number to 2,000.

Japanese residents in China, now total 345,732, compared with some 28,000 in 1937.

CAPTURED SHIPS USED BY NAZIS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BERLIN, May 8 (UP).—D.N.B. reports that seven Norwegian warships and ten smaller vessels which were captured in southern Norwegian ports have commenced a Norwegian coastal patrol under the Nazi swastika and with German crews.

ITALIAN TENSION RELAXED?

Negotiations To Be Resumed

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, May 7 (UP).—A sign of relaxation in the tension between Britain and Italy is seen in the announcement to-day that Mr. Edward Playfair, an official of the British Treasury, has returned to Rome to resume negotiations for the clearing agreement.

It is assumed that he will bear fresh proposals.

The "United Press" report suggesting that Britain has asked Italy to define her position regarding war, and has requested an answer before May 16 have been officially denied here.

Bulgarian Calm

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
SOFIA, May 7 (UP).—German and Italian reports of the concentration of Turkish troops on the Bulgarian and Greek frontiers are completely without foundation, as far as can be ascertained in Sofia.

The situation in Bulgaria is completely calm, despite the flood of rumours which are apparently originating mainly from German sources.

There is considerably less nervousness and fear now than there was at the time of the German invasion of Norway and Denmark.

Official sources continue to state that it is Bulgaria's policy to remain neutral and outside the war unless she is attacked. She will not make use of her neighbours' difficulties by adopting a bellicose attitude.

About 90 per cent. of the rumours appearing in the European press regarding Bulgaria and the Balkans are regarded by responsible Bulgarian quarters as being spread by the beligerents for propaganda purposes in order to cause nervousness.

Campaign Of Lies

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—A "Times" leader entitled "A Campaign of Lies" states: "The Germans are particularly expert at taking some single fact, which forms a small part of the truth, and expanding it into a fantastic tale which loses all resemblance to the truth."

Pointing out that Germany has done her best to create trouble in south-east Europe, it adds: "Despite insinuations, false accusations and wilful exaggeration of German agents, the Balkan leaders are preserving their sense of balance, and they know that British and French and also Turkish policy is genuinely concerned to help them to remain stable and keep the aggressors at bay."

LETTERS

Bazaar In Aid Of School For Deaf

To The Editor,
The "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—I am told that there is a little confusion in the minds of some people concerning the exact time of the opening of this bazaar. As I am responsible for publishing in the Christ Church Monthly Notes two different times, both of which are wrong, I should be grateful if you would allow me to apologise for having misled anybody who has read either announcement.

The Bazaar will be opened by Lady Noble at half-past three. The demonstration by the children will be given at half-past four. I hope that this correction will be sufficient to prevent would-be patrons of the Bazaar from being disappointed.

DAVID ROSENTHAL,
Vicar, Christ Church, Kowloon Tong.

Hongkong Dog Show

Sir,—A cheque value H.K.\$2,000 has to-day been forwarded to the Hon. Treasurer, British War Organisation Fund, this being the amount remaining at credit after all expenses for the 1940 Show had been paid.

For reasons of economy, copies of the "Receipts and Payments Account" are not being circulated to all Exhibitors and Subscribers, but a copy of this account may be seen at the offices of the Hon. Treasurer, Messrs. Thomson & Company, or will be forwarded by the undersigned to any interested party.

E. C. FREDERICK,
Major.

The management of the Olympic Grand Circus have very great pleasure in informing circus lovers and the general public of Hongkong that after more than two months of almost insuperable difficulties, they have secured transport from Bangkok of their horses, elephants, lions, tigers and the other animals of the menagerie, which is expected to arrive here in a few days' time. The location of the circus, at least for a short season, will be at Mongkok (Kowloon), opposite the Mongkok Fire Brigade.

Opening Postponed till May 11th at 9.00 p.m.
Menagerie Opens To-morrow
from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

OLYMPIC GRAND CIRCUS

(under the direction of the veteran circus maestro, F. Isako)

BIGGER, BETTER, GRANDER THAN EVER BEFORE

An epoch-making event in the amusement life of the Orient; a new era in the circus world, brimming over with Wonderful surprises and amazing features from many strange lands.

WHOLE HOURS OF NOVEL AND MARVELLOUS EXHIBITION

30 CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS AS COMPLETE AS A FULLY ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY BOOK.

SEE the Horses, the Finest and Most Beautiful Equine Specimens, in Existence.
SEE the Jungle King in a single-handed battle with the most ferocious brutes alive—a spectacle that will thrill old and young alike.

SEE the HERD of performing Elephants and one of the smallest Shetland Ponies alive in a Gigantic Act.

Our clowns are the world's merriest jesters, they will make you laugh till your sides ache.

To avoid disappointment Book your Seats early at MOUTRIE & CO.

Prices of admission: Full Box 4 Seats \$7.00; Single Box seat \$2.00; First class \$1.50; 2nd class \$1.00; Carpet Gallery 50 cents; Ordinary gallery 30 cents. Children half price. All prices include tax.

Special Matinees will be given on Wednesdays, Saturdays & Sundays, at 3 p.m. sharp. Children half prices all seats

TOWN TALK SILVER POLISH

FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER—SILVER PLATE—JEWELLERY ETC. (British-Manufacture)



PER BOTTLE \$1.50 nett

PER CLOTH \$1.50 nett

- INSTANTLY REMOVES ALL TARNISH
- IMPARTS A BRILLIANT POLISH
- IT IS—

CLEAN, HARMLESS, QUICK, LASTING

SILVERWARE DEPT.

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The House of Quality & Service

"HAZELINE" SNOW

The finishing touch to a beautiful skin

Just a touch of "HAZELINE" SNOW and a beautiful skin acquires added charm. Daily applications help to keep the skin smooth and fair and give it that fashionable matt surface so much admired.

Look for the familiar label and BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Glass jars from all Chemists and Stores

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (INCORPORATED) THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LTD. LONDON, ENGL. LONDON AND SHANGHAI



They're well worn . . . but they've worn well . . .

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BLACK POLISH . . . TAN POLISHES

Polishes, Protects and Preserves . . . White Cleaner and Shoe Creams



KING'S

TO-DAY ONLY

AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

TWO LITTLE PEOPLE AGAINST
A BIG GUY!



VICTOR McLAGLEN • JACKIE COOPER
in
THE BIG GUY

One MURSON • Peggy MORAN • Edward BROPHY
A New Universal Picture

TO - MORROW

COLUMBIA

" U - BOAT 29 "

with Conrad Veldt • Valerie Hobson • Sebastian Shaw

TAKE ANY TRAM or HAPPY VALLEY BUS.
CATHAY
DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.
MATINEES—20c, 30c, 40c. EVENINGS—20c, 30c, 50c, 70c, 80c.

TO-DAY, ONE DAY ONLY!
World's Favourite Best Love Story on the Screen!



JOAN BENNETT • FRANCES DEE
PAUL LUKAS • JEAN PARKER
EDNA MAY OLIVER
Douglas Montgomery • Henry Stephenson

* TO-MORROW Only *

Katherine Hepburn
Fredric March in
"MARY OF SCOTLAND"

RKO Picture

* FRIDAY ONLY! *

Lionel Barrymore
Joan Arthur in
"YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU"

Columbia Picture

SHOWS DAILY 2.30 - 5.20 7.20 - 9.30
MAJESTIC
THEATRE
MATINEES 20c - 30c • EVENINGS 20c - 30c - 50c - 70c

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
A Gay Musical Comedy, Full of Rhythm and Fun!



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LATEST BRITISH NEWSREEL
Specially Imported By Ministry Of Information
Directly After Showing at the King's Theatre

• FRIDAY & SATURDAY •
The Year's Funniest Comedy-Thriller!

THE RITZ BROTHERS in **"THE GORILLA"**
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

Dine, Wine & Dance
at—
CHANTECLER
176-179 Nathan Road, Kowloon. Tel. 50021.

Contractors In Court Nominal Fine For Offence

Pleading guilty to a summons for cutting and removing stones from Tatum Tuk without a permit, the manager of Sun Tai and Company, contractors, was fined a nominal sum of \$10 by Mr. Sheldon at Central Magistrate's Court this morning.

Mr. W. E. Hollands, Public Works Department, said the defendant firm was seen blasting stones near the waterworks reservoir. They had no permit to take any stones away, and there was no saying what amount would have been taken if they had not been stopped.

Circumstances Explained
Mr. M. W. Lo pleaded guilty on behalf of defendant, and said he wished to explain the circumstances. There was no question of damaging any Crown Land at all, and it was through a mistake that the foreman had failed to apply for a permit.

The facts, continued Mr. Lo, was the firm had a contract with the War Department to build 70 concrete shelters all around the island, and they were told to make use of the stones around the sites. Among them were two shelters at Tatum Tuk. The foreman could find no stones within the site, and it was his duty to report the matter to his manager. In this case, he found the stones in a nullah near the site, and without telling the manager, helped himself to a small quantity. It was not a great amount, and could not have been worth more than \$20.

NEW ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET

LONDON, May 7 (Reuter).—Lord Chatfield completes his five years service as Admiral of the Fleet today.

Admiral Sir Charles Forbes has been promoted to be Admiral of the Fleet in succession to Lord Chatfield. Vice-Admiral Sir Dudley North has been promoted to be an Admiral.

Axis Partners In Conference

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
ROME, May 8 (UP).—The German Minister for Communications, Julius Dornmüller, arrived in Rome last night.

The scope of his visit has not been revealed. Simultaneously the Italian Minister for Culture arrives in Berlin to-day. He will remain for several days at the invitation of Dr. Goebbels.

LATE NEWS

NEW YORK, May 8 (Reuter).—The total number of Allied troops evacuated from Andalsnes was 4,764, according to a Washington report in the New York "Herald-Tribune". The paper states that the total Allied casualties in that area were 1,800.

MELBOURNE, May 8 (Reuter).—Australian Air Minister announces 2,000 privates, 1,000 observers and gunners will be called up under Empire-Air-Training scheme before end of year. First Australian air training personnel leaving for Canada in August.

Wharf Trouble Settled Delivery Coolies Back At Work

The labour trouble which arose at the Kowloon Wharves as a result of their proclamation as a protected area has been peacefully settled and this afternoon the delivery coolies are working as usual.

It is learnt that the brief disturbance was due to a misunderstanding on the part of the coolies, who thought that it was the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company and not the Government which had imposed the restrictions.

Believing that over a thousand of their number would be thrown out of work, the coolies demonstrated, and delivery work ceased as from Monday.

After negotiations, however, the Labour Officer, Mr. B. C. Hawkins, was able to announce this morning that the misunderstanding had been removed and work would be resumed.

The position now is that delivery of goods can be made either through the godowns or direct from the ships to lighters, subject only to the issue of permits by the Godown Company.

FINNS ARE ACCUSED

**Deliberate Sabotage
Alleged By Soviets**

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
MOSCOW, May 7 (UP).—In a three column editorial, the "Pravda" accuses the Finnish High Command of wanton violation of the terms of the peace pact, and also with deliberate destruction of industrial property and territories ceded to the Soviet Union.

Photographs accompanying the editorial illustrate the shambles left at Keyshola where machines have been destroyed and cellulose and paper plants dismantled.

Subtle Premeditation
Alleging that material evidence proves that the explosions in the plants were caused internally, the editorial charges that a barbarian horde operated in some places, while elsewhere the workers worked with subtle premeditation.

Further it charges that the Finns removed all vital accessories from the plant before they placed more than a thousand pounds of explosives.

H.K. To See Battle Of Narvik

**Graphic News-Reel
At The King's**

ONE OF THE MOST graphic news-reels ever screened in Hongkong will be shown at the King's Theatre as from tomorrow in conjunction with the Columbia feature film "U-Boat 29."

The news-reel, from British Paramount, has been rushed by air mail to Hongkong as part of the King's Theatre's plan of screening up-to-date British news-reels for its patrons.

An outstanding event recorded in the news-reel is the Battle of Narvik. The camera-men filmed the British destroyers forcing their way into Narvik Fjord, and they are shown pounding and torpedoing enemy destroyers and supply ships. It is actually the official British picture of the Battle of Narvik in progress and, as such, is unique and awe-inspiring.

The Norwegian Campaign

Other shots of the situation in Norway will be screened in Hongkong for the first time in this news-reel. Shots of the devastating effect of German bombing operations in southern Norway are included. Among the vivid shots are some of Norwegian towns afire, and soldiers seeking shelter from bombers in the snow-clad ground among a few trees.

The news-reel is not confined to happenings in Norway. There are vivid pictures of the front line in France, some being taken in the outposts in No Man's Land. Outside the wire entanglements are to be seen the corpses of two German soldiers—grim reminders that all is not entirely quiet on the Western Front.

A peaceful scene is provided by shots of Budget Day in London.

VOROSHILOV'S NEW JOB

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

MOSCOW, May 8 (UP).—It is officially announced that Marshal Voroshilov, Defence Commissar of the U.S.S.R., has been relieved of his post.

He is succeeded by Marshal Timoshenko, previously Commander of the Kiev Special Area.

Marshal Voroshilov has been named Assistant Chairman of the Council of Peoples' Commissars and Chairman of the Council's Committee for Defence. The Presidium has conferred the military title of Marshal on Grigory Kulik and Boris Shaposhnikov.

STAR THEATRE
HANKOW RD. KOWLOON. DAILY AT 2.30-5.20-7.20-9.20 TEL 57795

TO-DAY ONLY

KING OF THE DAMNED
with CONRAD VEIDT
HELEN VINSON
A 20th Century Fox Production

TO-MORROW

"365 NIGHTS IN HOLLYWOOD"
A 20th Century Fox Picture

AT REPULSE BAY UNRIVALLED BATHING FACILITIES

DINNER DANCE
(NIGHTLY EXCEPT MONDAYS)
9 p.m. till 1 a.m.

WITH THE LIDO'S NIGHT CLUB DANCE ORCHESTRA

TEA DANCES SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS 5 to 7 p.m.

IN THE NEWLY AIR CONDITIONED RESTAURANT BALL-ROOM

RESERVATIONS FOR ANY ARRANGEMENTS BATHING ACCOMMODATION INCLUDING Cabines de Luxe Private Compartments PHONE 51221

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QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

AT 2.10-5.15-7.20-9.30 TEL 31453 • AT 2.30-5.20-7.20-9.30 TEL 56856

• SHOWING TO-DAY •
MEET THE SENORITA WITH THAT GAY SOUTH AMERICAN WAY!



A Principal Production. Associate producer—BARRY BRISKIN. Directed by ERIC C. KENTON. Screen play by Weldon Melick. Original story by Jon Humer and Herbert C. Lewis.

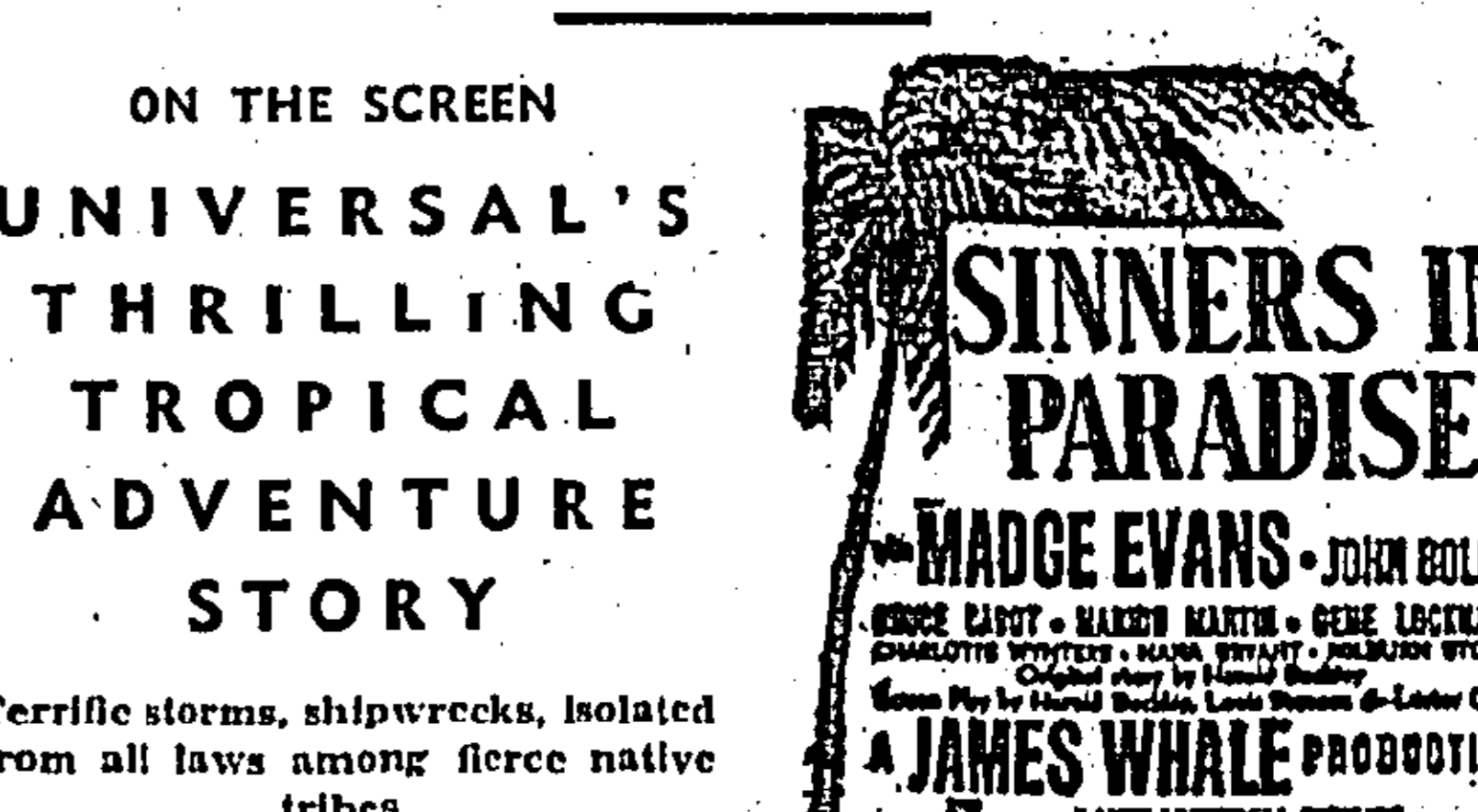
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ORIENTAL
THEATRE
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SHOWING TO-DAY

"PETER I"
A Historical Film That Makes Screen History! with A Distinguished Russian Cast! • With Full English Subtitles •

CIRCUS OPENING DELAYED
The Olympic Circus has found it necessary to postpone the opening until Saturday, May 11, although the menagerie will open as from tomorrow.

The delay has been unavoidably caused on account of the new Regulations relating to protected areas, resulting in more time being required for the transportation of the large amount of equipment from the wharves to the circus location.

Holland Calls Up Reserves
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
THE HAGUE, May 7 (UP).—Marine reserve between the ages of 27 and 28 have been recalled to active service in Holland.

Some have been ordered to report immediately to the Marine Depot at Rotterdam, and others, for guard duties, are to report at Amsterdam, all with full equipment.

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